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CONTENTS

Soviet Union

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

PRC Nuclear Weapons Program Development Reviewed AA 1
[Gorbachev in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 25 Jan]
Polish MBFR Delegate Cited on Proposed Talks AA 4

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Soviet Trade Official Talks With CEMA Counterparts BB 1
[IZVESTIYA 22 Jan]
Socialist Community's Cultural Ties Praised BB 1
[Bogomolov in PRAVDA 22 Jan]

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Zlatorunskiy Views Results of Islamic Conference CC 1
PRAVDA: CSCE Should Tackle Arms Parley Proposal [Serov, 27 Jan] CC 1

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Further on Ministry Statement to U.S. Envoy A 1
Gulf Buildup Continues Despite Release of Hostages A 1
Georgetown University Seminar on Poland Reported A 2
Chon Tu-hwan's Visit, South Korean Ties Viewed A 2
Weinberger, Jones Comments on Military Needs Noted A 3

SOUTH ASIA

Kornilov Stresses Need for Afghan Settlement D 1
Prokhanov: DRA 'Renews' Itself, 'Progresses' D 1

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Kharkov Praises Indochinese Peace Initiative E 1

EASTERN EUROPE

Polish Government Statement on Situation Reported F 1
Poland's Solidarity Seen 'Veering to Right' F 2
NATO 'Striving To Set' Poland Against Its Allies F 3
[Krasicky in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 28 Jan]
Reportage on GDR Minister Fischer's Visit F 5
Gromyko, Fischer Toasts [PRAVDA 28 Jan] F 5
Report on Visit [PRAVDA 28 Jan] F 8

WESTERN EUROPE

Suarez Resigns as Spanish Prime Minister G 1
Demichev Meets With Finnish Communist Leaders G 1
USSR, Finland Sign Economic Cooperation Protocols G 1
Belgian-Luxembourg-USSR Cooperation Discussed G 2

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

NOVOYE VREMYA: West Seeking 'Revenge' in Chad J 1
[Bochkarev, No 4]
Zimbabwe Leadership Changes Seek Consolidation J 2

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Peru-Ecuador Border Clashes, Casualties Reported K 1
Cuban Economic Official in Moscow for Talks K 1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Azerbaijan Party Congress Opens; Aliyev Speaks R 1
Belorussian Party Congress Concludes 29 Jan R 1
Estonian Party Congress Opens; Vayno Speaks R 2
Griskevicius Speaks at Lithuanian Party Congress R 2
Uzbek Party Central Committee Holds Plenum R 3
[PRAVDA VOSTOKA 21 Jan]
Rashidov Attends Soiree for Uzbek Poet Alimdzhan R 4
Results of Kraykom, Obkom Elections Reported R 4
[PRAVDA 27 Jan]
Shevardnadze Activities Before Georgian Congress R 4
[ZARYA VOSTOKA 22 Jan]
Grishin Addresses Moscow Gorkom Conference R 5
Cadre Policy Must Take Account of Public Opinion R 5
[PRAVDA 27 Jan]
Nationalities Soviet Chairman Writes on Equality R 6
[Ruben in POLITICHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIE]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Operational Staff Reviews Farm Machinery Shortages T 1
[SELSKAYA ZHIZN 25 Jan]

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Cosmos-1242 Launched, Functioning Normally U 1
Salyut-6 Station Orbit Corrected Successfully U 1
'Roundtable' Discusses Solar Energy Development U 1
[LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 21 Jan]

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on Civil Defense Work in Schools V 1
[Mikhaylik, 27 Jan]

PRC NUCLEAR WEAPONS PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT REVIEWED

LD291525 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Jan 81 p 3

[Article by Candidate of Historical Sciences B. Gorbachev: "Beijing's Nuclear Ambitions"]

[Text] "In the underground bunker of the missile testing range they are attentively following the electronic clock. The order is heard: 'Stand by for launching in 10 minutes....' 'One minute!' And then the order: 'Lift-off!' The operator...presses a button and a mounting rumble is immediately heard. It seems as though mountains are crumbling, the sea is seething and the earth is shaking. A gigantic missile, leaving behind a bright trail of fire, hurtles upward...."

In these rapturous tones the newspaper RENMIN RIBAO described the experimental launch of Chinese carrier missiles [rakety-hositeli] in the Pacific Ocean in May 1980.

Some time after the launching, RENMIN RIBAO continued, PRC Navy patrol ships not far from Chinese shores in the Pacific observed a missile land in the sea in the planned region. The Chinese search service was exultant. An urgent telegram was dispatched to Beijing from on board the destroyer: "We have won!" Beijing was quick to react to this report with congratulations from the CCP Central Committee, the PRC State Council and the CCP Central Committee Military Council to those taking part in the carrier-missile tests. "This particular test," the congratulations stated, "marked a new level attained in the development of Chinese missile technology. It is of great significance in the progress of science and technology."

In this case the Chinese leaders undoubtedly had in mind the military significance of these tests, although they could not make up their minds to say this out loud. It is precisely in connection with the growing threat from China, bearing in mind Beijing's bellicose course, that other countries greeted cautiously the report of the Chinese nuclear tests. They caused special alarm among the Asian countries and states of the Pacific region.

True, in an attempt to camouflage its frenzied efforts to build up its nuclear missile potential, Beijing is alleging that they are of a "peaceful nature" and are aimed "at developing science and technology, accelerating modernization and strengthening China's defense capability." However, the Beijing leaders' reassuring speeches are short on evidence and so are having little effect. In particular, Australia's THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD stresses that "China now presents a nuclear threat extending beyond neighboring India or Japan to the west coast of the United States and any region of Australia or New Zealand.

The Chinese leadership's views on questions of nuclear missile weapons have undergone considerable evolution, from total disregard to strenuous development for their own hegemonist purposes. Three stages can be highlighted in this process. The first (1945-53) was characterized by underestimation of the significance of nuclear weapons. Thus, Mao Zedong stated in an interview with the U.S. journalist A. Strong: "The atom bomb is a paper tiger which U.S. reactionaries use to intimidate the people. It looks terrible, but in reality this is not so."

The second stage (from the end of the Korean war to the sixties) was characterized by the Chinese leaders' revising their attitude to nuclear weapons. Chinese military theorists began to admit that "science has developed further with the emergence of nuclear and missile weapons." However, Beijing did not limit itself to making nuclear weapons a subject of discussion. The Chinese leaders secretly set about creating their own nuclear forces. In 1953 an atomic energy committee was created under the Chinse Academy of Science. Only 2 years later there were 36 nuclear research laboratories in the country and in 1958 a large nuclear reactor began operation.

China followed the path of developing its own nuclear weapons in accordance with the instructions of Mao Zedong, who stated back in 1956 at a closed conference of the leading personnel: "We should not only have more aircraft and guns but also the atom bomb. We cannot do without it."

The third stage in Beijing's nuclear strategy appeared with the early sixies. Despite the backwardness of the economic base and the disorganization of production caused by the policy of the "Great Leap Forward," the Chinese leaders steered a course toward the accelerated buildup of their own nuclear missile potential. In 1960 the first Chinese missile was launched. In spring 1962 uranium-235 began to be produced in Lanzhou by the gas diffusion method. Over 1,000 Chinese specialists who had undergone training abroad and also approximately 5,000 scientists and engineers of Chinese origin from the Western countries were enlisted to work on the creation of nuclear weapons.

On 16 October 1964 at 1500 Beijing time the first nuclear explosion was carried out in China, announcing to the world that the country had become a nuclear power. Chinese propaganda proclaimed in every possible way the thus-increased potential of the Chinese Armed Forces. At the same time, Western researchers note, initially the nuclear armament policy served not so much the military as the political goals of the Beijing leaders--raising their international prestige, implementing their great-power ambitions and conducting nuclear blackmail.

At the same time it should be noted that the Chinese leaders were from the very first building their plans for the practical use of nuclear weapons against their opponents. It is characteristic that back in 1961 long before the first Chinese atom bomb test, the CCP Central Committee Military Council pointed out: "In military training from regiment level up it is necessary to study the principles of the use of atomic and chemical weapons and to explain how we should use the results of a surprise strike using our atomic and chemical weapons."

In China now there is a base for creating nuclear missile forces. There are large stocks of nuclear raw material in the country. According to the figures of the U.S. Bureau of Mines, uranium ore is being mined in virtually all China's major economic regions. Total stocks of ores at over 40 uranium deposits are in excess of 300 million tons. In addition there are considerable stocks of lithium in the country which is used for producing hydrogen warheads.

According to foreign press reports China has 12 nuclear reactors, 14 accelerators and over 10 enterprises for the enrichment and processing of nuclear raw material. According to U.S. figures, the main nuclear weapons plants are situated in Beijing, Baotou Shenyang, Xi'an, and (Chuntsin). The Chinese atomic industry's production capacities make it possible to produce approximately 70 nuclear warheads a year. As the U.S. AIR FORCE MAGAZINE has noted, the number of stockpiled nuclear warheads, both atomic and hydrogen warheads, is continuing to increase rapidly. Foreign specialists believe that there are over 700 nuclear warheads in China now with yields of 20 kilotons to 4 megatons, and of these approximately 150 are tactical warheads.

Nuclear weapons tests are conducted on a testing range near Lake Lop Nur in southeast Xinjiang. Since October 1964 China has carried out 25 tests of nuclear devices. Here it should be noted that despite protests from the world public Beijing is carrying out nuclear tests in the atmosphere. Thus, as a result of a blast in October 1980 an enormous radioactive cloud was formed. Carried by air currents, it drifted toward Japan, passed over the Pacific Ocean and the western United States, polluting the air on its way with radioactive dust.

The Chinese leaders pay great attention to the development of nuclear weapon delivery vehicles. According to foreign press reports tactical nuclear warheads can be delivered by fighter-bombers or can be used as nuclear land mines. Work is under way to create artillery systems capable of using nuclear shells. To strike remote targets the Chinese Air Force has bombers with a range of 3,700 km. Missiles have been chosen as the main means of delivering nuclear weapons. The Chinese missile program includes the development and creation of ICBM's and ballistic missiles of intermediate, medium, and short range.

As THE TIMES OF INDIA wrote, China has created and deployed several hundred missiles equipped with both nuclear and conventional warheads capable of striking targets 700 miles away. Reports have been appearing recently that these missiles are gradually being taken out of service and replaced by improved missiles with a range of 1,500-1,700 miles.

The Chinese missile troops, which have in fact become a separate branch of the armed forces, have mixed armaments including tactical, operational tactical and strategic missiles. The missile division is the basic combat unit of the missile troops. According to figures from the foreign press, the missile divisions equipped with ground-to-ground missiles with a launch range of up to 100 km consist of three batteries with four to six missile launchers in each battery. The divisions equipped with missiles with a range of 300-500 km also consist of three batteries. Each battery has one missile launcher. Divisions equipped with missiles with a launch range of 1,500-3,000 km have one or two batteries with one missile launcher each. In addition to the fire batteries, a missile division has transport, engineering and other auxiliary subunits. Instrumental and radar reconnaissance divisions have also been created in the missile troops.

Chinese plans assign considerable space to the development of nuclear missile-carrying submarines. U.S. naval specialists have noted that "China is probably planning to begin to to build nuclear submarines with ballistic missiles on an extensive scale.... China's understanding of the economic, political and military advantages accruing to a major naval power will undoubtedly intensify its desire to possess strategic nuclear missile forces over the next decade."

The Chinese space program is also entirely determined by its military orientation. All launches of artificial earth satellites are carried out within the framework of the development of strategic combat missiles. In addition, Chinese satellites are launched for for other military purposes, including strategic reconnaissance. This has been admitted by the Chinese themselves in talks with a U.S. NASA delegation which visited many missile weapon production and testing establishments in China.

Speaking at a session of the National People's Congress, Yao Yilin, vice premier of the PRC State Council, boasted: "China has achieved new successes in the elaboration of carrier missiles, nuclear weapons, artificial earth satellites and other military science spheres." It is characteristic that in recent years, foreign specialists note, China has stopped forcing through missile programs capable of producing rapid but limited results and is carrying out scientific research and experimental design work which makes it possible substantially to enhance the Chinese Armed Forces' strategic might in the eighties.

Beijing is steering a course toward stockpiling nuclear missile weapons, although it admits the failure of its economic policy and the fact that the country is faced with a financial and economic crisis. The expenditure dictated by nuclear ambitions are heavy burden on the shoulders of the Chinese working people.

The stockpiling of nuclear missile weapons, for all its significance to the Chinese leaders' global plans, is just part of the overall hegemonist policy aimed at military backup for foreign policy goals.

Here Beijing, forming an increasingly close bloc with the imperialist forces on an antisocialist, anti-Soviet platform, is obtaining expanding military aid from these forces, including aid in creating nuclear missile weapons. Thus, the United States and China exchange delegation of aerospace industry specialists on a long-term basis. Practical agrements have already been reached on the sale of U.S. aircraft and space equipment and technology to China. In October XINHUA reported the completion of the work of a group on nuclear energy issues, which concluded that China had the technology and the equipment to construct nuclear power stations. (It is planned to construct the first station in the south, in Guangdong Province). It is characteristic that, a few months before completion of the work of the PRC State Scientific and Technology Commission nuclear research group, the British press reported Britain's readiness to help China in elaborating and implementing its nuclear program, including the construction of a nuclear power station.

This station, THE SUNDAY EXPRESS noted, could produce the materials necessary to create nuclear weapons, which would considerably facilitate China's efforts to expand its nuclear arsenals.

In conclusion I should like to note that foreign specialists believe that as yet China's nuclear missile potential should not be exaggerated. It is mainly at the initial, experimental stage of development. And, although the Chinese Army is already developing intercontinental nuclear forces, they are as yet limited and are a source of anxiety mainly to neighboring Asian states.

With blatant connivance and incitement from imperialism, the Chinese leaders are increasingly displaying the desire to use military force to attain their hegemonist, great-power goals. The intensification of Beijing's aggressiveness is aggravating the international situation. The Chinese leadership's course is hostile to the cause of peace and socialism and threatens all countries and peoples of the world.

POLISH MBFR DELEGATE CITED ON PROPOSED TALKS

LD291443 Moscow TASS in English 1425 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Vienna, 29 Jan, TASS--Talks were resumed here on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. The heads of the delegations of the Polish People's Republic and the Netherlands spoke at the first plenary meeting of the 23rd round of the talks which was presided by the GDR representative Ambassador A. Viland.

At a press conference after the meeting the head of the Polish delegation Ambassador Tadeusz Strulak said that the socialist countries were undeviatingly coming out for the continuation of the talks on military detente and disarmament. This resolve to further pursue the policy of peace and detente was again convincingly confirmed at the meeting of the leaders of Warsaw Treaty member states in Moscow last December.

Reflecting the joint initiative of socialist states, Poland set forth at the Madrid meeting the proposal to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. But this in no way detracts from the importance of the other disarmament forums, including the Vienna talks. On the contrary, the need of military detente in our continent should prompt the participants in the talks to double their efforts.

In the course of the past year the socialist states have twice made compromise proposals (July 10 and November 13) that take into consideration substantial aspects of the Western position, Tadeusz Strulak said. The socialist states took into consideration the interests of the West when they agreed to the collective "freezing of the number of troops of both alliances in the period between the stages of reduction. The socialist countries also proposed that the armed forces of either of the sides should not exceed the limit of 50 percent of the total number of troops of each alliance set after the two stages of reduction.

The initiatives of the socialist countries in combination with their former proposals have brought about a certain drawing together of positions on a number of points of the future first agreement. This, however, can become a reality only if the Western participants give a constructive reply to these initiatives, Tadeusz Strulak stated.

SOVIET TRADE OFFICIAL TALKS WITH CEMA COUNTERPARTS

LD261501 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jan 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] TASS--On 20 January a talk took place between V.G. Morozov, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister P. Veress, at which questions of Soviet-Hungarian economic technical cooperation were discussed.

On the same day V.G. Morozov met Bulgarian Chemical Industry Minister G. Pankov. There was a discussion of questions of Soviet-Bulgarian economic and technical cooperation.

SOCIALIST COMMUNITY'S CULTURAL TIES PRAISED

LD261517 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jan 81 p 5

[Pavel Bogomolov "Commentator's Column": "Community of Cultures"]

[Excerpts] In recent weeks the socialist states' press has reported the signing of a number of plans for cultural and scientific cooperation between the Soviet Union and the fraternal countries for 1981-85. Documents of this type have come into force between the USSR and the CSSR and the USSR and Hungary. A 5-year plan for cooperation in the same sphere was signed between the USSR and Bulgaria a few days ago in Moscow.

Beyond the framework of traditional humanitarian exchange, the mutual enrichment of fraternal cultures has not only ideological and artistic but also increasing political significance. The flowering of socialist art in a whole series of countries convincingly exposes imperialist propaganda's insinuations about the imaginary "incompatibility of national interests" of our community's states. Life also refutes the fantasies about a certain "spiritual reserve" in the world of socialism. It is well known that it is indeed the socialist countries which advance the most specific proposals aimed at broad cooperation in this sphere.

The new world's culture and art, fulfilling their lofty destinty in the tense battle for people's minds and hearts, serve the noble ideals of humanism, mutual understanding and friendship between peoples.

ZLATORUNSKIY VIEWS RESULTS OF ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

LD291946 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 29 Jan 81

["Window on the Arab World" program, prepared by Aleksey Zlatorunskiy]

[Text] The third Islamic summit conference in At-Ta'if has ended and although only some documents have been published it is possible even now to judge the main results of the conference. It is most important to mention that the main topic of political discussions, despite the plans and hopes of the United States, Egypt and Israel, was the condemnation of the policy of imperialism and Zionism. Despite all the efforts of the imperialist and the Arab reactionary quarters, they were unable to force the conference to debate the so-called Afghan problem alone. Important issues were debated and resolutions adopted on basic problems such as the situation in the Middle East and the liberation of the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, the setting up of an independent Palestinian state and the condemnation of the treacherous Camp David accords. All this came as an angry indictment of U.S. imperialism and the policy of its servitors.

Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad said from the rostrum of the At-Ta'if conference that effective struggle against the military bases which U.S. imperialism is trying to plant in the Middle East is a national duty of Arab and Islamic countries. He accused the United States of kindling the civil war in Lebanon and making the Egyptian regime betray national interests, and of stirring up internal conflicts in Islamic countries and encouraging Israel's expansionist plans.

The results of the third Islamic summit have aroused an acute negative reaction in the camp of imperialism and Zionism. Israeli Prime Minister Begin hastened to issue a statement in which he tried with his usual insolence to reject the results of the third Islamic summit concerning the Middle East and Jerusalem. He openly threatened Arab and Islamic countries with a new war, saying that Israel has no intention of leaving the occupied Arab territories and especially Jerusalem.

As-Sadat's administration also condemned the results of the conference. The Western press described the third Islamic summit as the summit of holy war. This definition is justified but with one reservation: War is holy only if it is carried out in the cause of peace and the recovery of the right usurped by the imperialists, the Zionists and their allies, and in order to prevent the Middle East from becoming a colony of U.S. imperialism.

PRAVDA: CSCE SHOULD TACKLE ARMS PARLEY PROPOSAL

LD291221 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jan 81 p 4

[L. Serov article under the rubric "Disarmament--The Command of the Time": "The Madrid Meeting--Second Stage"]

[Text] After a break lasting more than a month, the meeting of representatives of the countries which took part in the CSCE resumes in Madrid 27 January. In this concluding stage, the meeting's work will be concentrated on discussing proposals submitted by participants and elaborating decisions intended to promote the development and consolidation of the process of international detente.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are in favor of success at the Madrid meeting and in favor of its becoming a milestone in the development of the detente process. This will be possible if the stage now beginning takes place in a businesslike, constructive atmosphere and if the meeting as a whole ends with practical agreements on all sections of the Final Act.

As regards the West European countries--and they include neutral, nonaligned countries and also members of the NATO bloc--they have had the opportunity to become convinced that the Helsinki accords create the conditions for asserting their independence and extending their opportunities to play a weightier role in world politics. If a particular West European country really seeks detente and universal peace, it cannot but have an interest in the further development of the all-European process and therefore in achieving real results at the Madrid meeting.

An important place in the coming work will undoubtedly belong to the proposal submitted by Poland on convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. This proposal expresses the idea put forward by the Committee of Foreign Ministers of Warsaw Pact states in May 1979. It was subsequently developed and given more concrete form in a number of other joint documents of the fraternal socialist countries.

The convening of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe was topical 18 months ago. Now, in a more complex international situation, when, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev put it, "a new spiral in the arms race--not started by us--has begun and the danger of war has increased in the world," an authoritative forum which could halt the trend toward increasing tension is even more necessary.

The preamble to Poland's proposal enumerates the goals which such a conference must serve:

To improve relations between the states participating in the all-European conference and to secure genuine, lasting peace for the peoples of Europe;

To eliminate the causes of tension, strengthen trust and consolidate stability and security in Europe;

To reduce military confrontation and supplement political detente in Furope with military detente.

The subject matter of the proposed conference is in accordance with the fulfillment of the tasks set. It could examine and agree on measures to strengthen confidence between the states participating in the all-European conference in addition to the measures already being implemented under the Helsinki Final Act, and also in additon to the measures which may be agreed on at the Madrid meeting itself. The conference could examine and coordinate political steps and treaty-based legal steps to reduce the danger of war in Europe and strengthen security guarantees for the participating states, as well as measures aimed at reducing the level and density of the military confrontation in Europe, including the limitation of military activity and the reduction of armed forces and arms.

The Polish delegation's proposal clearly defines the procedure for the conference's work. It is notable for its political realism. It is envisaged that the conference will examine appropriate measures and agree on concrete accords by stages, beginning with the simplest and moving step by step toward bigger, more profound measures, taking into account continuity from one stage to the next.

The tasks of the conference's first stage will involve, in the main, the formulation and adoption of confidence-building measures aimed at reducing the danger of war in Europe.

The initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries concerning political steps and treaty-based legal steps which would help reduce the danger of war and strengthen states' security are also well known. They include proposals on concluding a treaty among all the states taking part in the all-European conference to renounce first use of nuclear or conventional arms against each other; on not extending the membership of the military-political groupings in Europe; on freezing force strengths in the zone covered by the Final Act; on strengthening security guarantees to nonnuclear European states, and many others.

The second stage of the proposed conference will be devoted to agreeing on measures in the sphere of reducing the level and density of military confrontation in Europe, including the limitation of military activity and the reduction of armed forces and armaments taking into account the results of arms limitation and disarmament talks at other forums.

The proposal notes that agreements reached during the conference must not be detrimental to any state's security. The convening of the conference and its examination of the measures listed above must not be directed against the interests of third countries or be detrimental to other talks at which questions of arms limitation and disarmament problems are being discussed.

It is envisaged that the conference's work will not be in competition with the subject matter of the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe or impinge on the competence of other bilateral and multilateral talks on limiting the arms race and on disarmament. On the contrary, the convening of the conference, by giving considerable impetus to the policy of the relaxation of tension, would undoubtedly improve the conditions for resuming or activating talks in this sphere which have been broken off by the United States or have become deadlocked as a result of the unconstructive stance adopted by that country and its closest allies.

It is proposed that the conference involve all the states which took part in the CSCE, namely 33 European states, the United States and Canada.

The Polish Government has again confirmed its earlier invitation to hold the first stage of the conference in its capital, Warsaw, beginning work on 29 October 1981.

In advocating the convening of this conference the Warsaw Pact countries are not barring the Madrid meeting itself from discussing questions of military detente and extending confidence-building measures. In the 5 years since the all-European conference in Helsinki positive experience has been accumulated in implementing the confidence-building measures provided for by the Final Act. This experience offers an opportunity to examine in Madrid and perhaps to formulate certain measures which are ripe for this and do not require complex talks. Thus it is envisaged that the conference and the Madrid meeting should both fall within the mainstream of the Helsinki accords, complementing each other.

The main thing is for political detente to be supplemented by military detente as a result of constructive efforts by the CSCE states. The European peoples' interests require that the table for talks on military detente and disarmament questions should not stand empty.

Poland's proposal provides a real basis for the Madrid meeting to resolve the question on convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. The value of the proposal is also that it takes note of all the coinciding viewpoints of other participants in the Madrid meeting. It proposes the adoption of such a broad, flexible decision as to provide the opportunity for all countries to put forward any considerations or proposals on the basis of complete equality. This is a clear manifestation of a businesslike approach to convening a conference in accordance with the norms of international law.

But this initiative has not only powerful support but also influential opponents. All the Soviet state's experience of international activity suggests that when a major idea in favor of peace and detente is put forward, it inevitably meets with opposition from certain circles. And indeed, would it not be naive to think that the idea of convening a conference on military detente and disarmament would receive very willing support from those who are gambling on the arms race and on securing military superiority over the Warsaw Pact countries? It is to that end that they have released the "Soviet threat" myth. The references to events in Afghanistan, the demagogic arguments about "human rights violations" in socialist countries, the ballyhoo about the "crisis in detente" and so forth.

At the same time, today, 18 months after the Warsaw Pact members put forward the proposal on convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, there is every reason to say that this peace-loving idea is--albeit not easily, but with difficulties--forging a path and gaining increasing support. And this is above all to the credit of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, and also to a considerable extent to the credit of the European peace-loving public and realistically minded Western politicians.

Certain elements of similarity in the approach of a wide range of countries to this idea are already emerging. On the whole, willingness to convene a conference is acknowledged. Appropriate proposals have been put forward by France, Yugoslavia, Sweden, Finland and Romania. The idea of convening such a conference has taken deep root in the European people's awareness. Military detente and disarmament are equally in accordance with the interests of all countries and peoples. At the Madrid meeting it is not a question of some kind of deal but of pooling efforts in resolving questions of all states' security. All kinds of preliminary conditions are out of place here--that method is unacceptable in talks among equal participants.

There is a general understanding that it is expedient to organize the conference's work, in view of the complexity of the problems facing it, on the basis of stages. Finally, many states agres that at the first stage of the conference it will be expedient to concentrate its work on agreeing on concrete steps to extend and deepen confidence-building measures. There are differences of approach as regards the content of such a forum's work. However, that should not hinder the adoption of a decison to convene the conference. Such a decision is urgent.

One noteworthy feature of the current development of the situation in Europe is the steady growth in the public's role and the strengthening of its influence on the resolution of urgent foreign policy problems. Life indicates convincingly that, in the West too, the public is playing an increasingly significant role in implementing the tasks arising from the Final Act of the all-European conference. "The accords we have achieved," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said from the platform of the all-European conference in Helsinki, "extend the possibilities for strengthening the peoples' influence on so-called 'big politics.'"

The European public's actions in support of the proposal to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe are multiplying. Thus in March 1980 the participants in a session of the International Committee for European Security and Cooperation, held in Brussels, supported the proposal on holding such a conference. A month later, in Paris, the meeting of European communists and workers parties for peace and disarmament came out in favor of convening an European conference on military detente and disarmament in Warsaw.

The 67th conference of the Interparliamentary Union, held last September, devoted great attention to the proposal on convening such a conference with a view to implementing effective measures aimed at promoting disarmament on the European Continent. The world parliament of peoples for peace, which met in Sofia, also in September, with the participation of representatives of various mass organizations and movements from 137 countries, noted that particularly great significance would be attached to the adoption of a concrete decision on convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

The Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries wholeheartedly support the proposal submitted in Madrid by the Polish delegation. At the same time, in view of the considerations already put forward by various states regarding such a conference, the socialist community states proceed on the basis that all conference participants must be guaranteed equal rights and opportunities to submit practical proposals at the conference. It is important that this just, realistic approach be reflected in the relevant decision of the Madrid meeting. The opportunity would then arise for examining within the framework of the conference, as a subject for talks, both the Polish proposal, supported by the socialist countries, and other states' proposals.

The adoption in Madrid of a generally acceptable decision on convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe would be a substantial contribution to the development of the all-European process which started in Helsinki. Real potential exists for achieving agreements on a number of other questions whose solution would also promote the development of detente and the strengthening of peace and security in Europe. The Soviet Union proceeds on the basis that realistic conditions exist for further deepening interstate relations in Europe along the lines on which they developed in the seventies, so as to substantially strengthen security and cooperation on our continent.

FURTHER ON MINISTRY STATEMENT TO U.S. ENVOY

A comparison of the item entitled "Foreign Ministry Reiterates Stand on Hostages" and subtitled "Statement to U.S. Envoy" published on page A 1 of the United States & Canada section of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT with the version broadcast by Moscow in Persian to Iran at 1630 GMT on 29 January reveals the following variations:

On page A 1, beginning with the seventh line of the first paragraph, Moscow Persian omits: The fact that... through ...the Soviet Union.

On page A 1, beginning with the first line of the second paragraph, Moscow Persian says: In this connection, U.S. charge d'affaires ad interim was invited on January 29 to the USSR Foreign Ministry, and a statement was made to him. The Soviet stand....

On page A 1, the Moscow Persian version omits the third paragraph.

On page A 1, in the penultimate line of the fourth paragraph, Moscow Persian omits: "...through peaceful means...."

On page A 1, in the penultimate line of the sixth paragraph, Moscow Persian says: "...to further complicate the positive solution...."

On page A 1, beginning with the first line of the seventh paragraph, Moscow Persian says: That which is certain is that referring to the....

On page A 1, in the last line of the last paragraph, Moscow Persian substitutes "its military armada" for "the American Navy."

On page A 2, in the last line of the first paragraph, Moscow Persian says: "pressure upon the littoral countries."

On page A 2, in the second and third lines of the second paragraph, Moscow Persian says: "...well known to everyone. The proposals were...."

GULF BUILDUP CONTINUES DESPITE RELEASE OF HOSTAGES

LD292227 Moscow TASS in English 2017 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Washington, 29 Jan, TASS--In spite of the releast of the American personnel in Tehran, the USA does not intend to withdraw its naval armada from the Iranian shores. This clearly follows from the statement by Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff General David Jones in the Senate. The USA, he said, must be ready to secure by force its "vital interests" any time and any place. He specially singled out the area of south west Asia and the Persian Gulf, on whose oil wealth the USA and its allies have long been encroaching.

Thirty-three U.S. naval vessels are concentrated in the northern part of the Arabian Sea. The big helicopter carriers Tarawa, which carries on board apart from helicopters also vertical take-off Harrier aircraft, is heading towards joining the armada.

Washington has concentrated seven big transport vessels loaded with miscellaneous military equipment, arms and ammunition which are sufficient to equip a [words indistinct] marines, are concentrated in the area of the Diego Garcia naval base in the Indian Ocean.

As is seen from reports in the U.S. press, the USA was planning to increase its military presence in that region long before the detention of the American personnel in Tehran.

Judging by commentaries in the press, the new Republican administration intends to carry on the course taken by the Carter administration for building up its military presence in the Persian Gulf area. As is seen from a report of the AP agency, from the very first days of its coming to power the Republican administration has focussed paramount attention on ensuring "U.S. interests" in a vital area of the Persian Gulf. The situation in that area, the agency stresses, has been one of the main items on the agenda of the recent cabinet session. Quoting the Pentagon sources, the AP points out that President R. Reagan, Defense Secretary C. Weinberger and Secretary of State A. Haig devote "considerable attention" to this problem.

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY SEMINAR ON POLAND REPORTED

LD301146 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1050 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] Washington, 30 Jan (TASS)--A seminar was recently held at the Center for Strategic Studies of Georgetown University which discussed the situation which had developed in Poland. Taking part in the seminar were officials from the State Department, the CIA, some journalists and representatives of academic circles.

The main report was delivered by one of the leaders of Radio Free Europe, (Jan Weidental). As is known, Radio Free Europe is financed by the U.S. CIA and conducts massive psychological subversion work against Poland and other socialist countries.

It is typical that there was talk at the seminar of the need to step up the activity of the West's centers of ideological subversion against Poland, of the fact that there should be wide publicity given in the broadcasts by Free Europe and Deutche Welle to the Solidarity organization, that it should be put across as almost a "model of political opposition."

The speakers stressed that Solidarity has become a political force, capable of being "a counterweight to the PZPR" in society, and that the development of events is following a path wherein "the question arises of the existence itself of the socialist system in Poland." In the speeches it was stressed that Solidarity is playing a political role and that in future the process of "labeling" honest communists of the PZPR and of raising the political significance of strikes for the destabilization of the Polish economy needs to be intensified.

At the seminar it was pointed out that, not confining itself to the problem of the 5-day workweek, Solidarity is also putting forward other questions, such as the setting free of political prisoners, of those who actively tried to achieve the overthrow of the socialist system in Poland, the access of Solidarity to the mass media and others issues.

The aim of such a seminar, as is being noted here, is to give direction to the further sabotage and ideological work which is being conducted through the radio stations which are under direct control of the U.S. Government and also of the FRG Government.

CHON TU-HWAN'S VISIT, SOUTH KOREAN TIES VIEWED

LD292208 Moscow TASS in English 2103 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] San Francisco, 29 Jan, TASS--Head of the puppet South Korean regime Chon Tu-hwan has arrived on a visit in the USA.

On the agenda of the U.S.-South Korean talks are questions pertaining to a further build-up of U.S. military aid to Seoul, including a broadening of arms supplies for modernizing and enhancing the combat potential of the South Korean troops. The discussion of "economic cooperation," which has been planned, is also subordinated to the aims of the build-up of the Seoul military machinery.

This character of the U.S.-South Korean talks is a source of concern for many Americans. It is not by chance that the public of Los Angeles has met the bloody Seoul dictator with a wrathful demonstration of protest.

Tokyo, 29 Jan, TASS--According to a report in the newspaper NIHON KEIZAI, General Wickham, commander of the joint U.S.-South Korean Armed Forces, has announced a plan of re-equipping the 40-thousand strong U.S. occupation corps with the latest weapons. According to the plan, the U.S. Air Force in South Korea will receive this year a squadron of A-10 attack planes. F-4 fighter planes will be replaced with the modern F-16 warplanes. The deployment of the E-3 AWACS air-warning and control system is to be completed. These measures according to Wickham are directed at "increasing the combat capacity" of the U.S. troops.

In beefing up its force in the south of the Korean Peninsula the USA is also increasing arms supplies to the Seoul regime. The U.S. Military Command said that the Seoul Army is to be supplied this year with a division of Hawk missiles.

The "Team Spirit-81" exercises, which are to be the biggest ever held by the Pentagon and Seoul military, and are scheduled to open in February, will be directed at strengthening U.S.-South Korea military cooperation.

In this connection news analysts are drawing attention to the visit overseas, which chief of the Seoul Korean military junta Chon Tu-hwan has started. As the Seoul correspondent of the newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN points out, the main aim of his visit is a strengthening of military cooperation between the USA and South Korea. The main subject of his talks in Washington will be a discussion of military issues, the newspaper writes. The opinion is expressed in Seoul that in the course of the visit the USA will give the Seoul regime a firm promise of a freeze of unlimited duration on the plans to withdraw U.S. troops from South Korea.

WEINBERGER, JONES COMMENTS ON MILITARY NEEDS NOTED

LD292020 Moscow TASS in English 2008 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Washington, 29 Jan, TASS--Addressing the Senate Armed Services Committee with a summary of the annual report on the country's military situation, U.S. Secretary of Defence Casper Weinberger said that the USA shall increase its military might as soon as possible and as effectively as possible. He also said that the USA must not exclude the possibility of a "direct or indirect use of the armed forces for ensuring its vital interests". The new secretary of defence said that he considers insufficient the additional appropriations for the military purposes in the current fiscal year as well as the appropriations to the Pentagon for the 1982 fiscal year to the tune of 200,300 million dollars which had been requested by the preceding administration. The Pentagon chief stressed that he would press for the appropriation of funds, which are necessary for a permanent buildup of U.S. military might. According to Weinberger, the U.S. Defence Department is already revising the military budget which was presented by the preceding administration, towards its considerable increase.

The committee session has also been addressed by General David Jones, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. He stressed that the USA must be ready to secure its "vital interests" at any time and in any part of the world. In so doing Jones specially singled out the area of southwest Asia and Persian Gulf. He demanded a revival of the program for building the strategic B-1 bomber, the speediest deployment of the system of MX intercontinental ballistic missiles, the creation of other latest types of weapons, a broadening and a modernization of the navy and declared for equipping the Rapid Deployment Force with the latest weapons.

Commenting on the speech by the Pentagon chief, the ABC and NBC television companies unanimously stressed that his statement had not left any doubt that Washington intends to reduce or to eliminate in general a number of socio-economic programs for ensuring an incessant increase in military spendings.

KORNILOV STRESSES NEED FOR AFGHAN SETTLEMENT

LD291202 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1125 GMT 29 Jan 81

["Who is Hindering a Settlement?"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 29 Jan (TASS)--TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov writes: Conflict between two different and moreover totally contradictory tendencies--that is how one can describe the situation which has arisen about Afghanistan. On the one hand, eminent political and public figures of various countries and the press are coming out increasingly actively for a rapid political settlement of the "Afghan problem," stressing that the basis for such a settlement could and should be the well-known proposals of the DRA Government of 14 May which envisage the holding of Afghan-Pakistani and Afghan-Iranian talks to elaborate agreements on the basis of the principles of good neighborliness and noninterference in internal affairs.

The main thing, the observers say, is that all interested parties should proceed from the realities of political life, the existence of a new order, a new government in Afghanistan, which has the right to solve its internal questions independently, without interference from outside. On the other hand, the imperialist and reactionary circles, who began and are continuing an undeclared war against the independent DRA, are not only not ceasing, but in a number of instances are stepping up their attempts to turn the development of events back in this sovereign country. Cairo quite recently made provocative calls for "stepping up support" for the bands knocked together beyond the limits of Afghanistan for armed raids on the revolutionary DRA. And today, similar appeals are openly being made on the banks of the Thames.

Speaking in the House of Commons, D. Hurd, British minister of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, championed "support" for the counterrevolutionary formations which are armed and equipped outside the DRA using U.S. dollars, Chinese yuan and Egyptian pounds, and whose sole aim is to try by all methods and means to disrupt the process of construction of a new life in Afghanistan and to hinder the implementation of progressive democratic transformations on Afghan soil.

It is not, of course, by chance that provocative statements of this kind are being made at a time when the situation in Afghanistan itself is settling more and more into the groove of normality, and demands to ensure a political settlement of the "Afthan problem" are to be heard more and more insistently and loudly. By all accounts it is the very prospect of such a settlement which is not to the liking of those circles in Cairo and London which are acting in the role of accomplices or voluntary allies of the aggressive imperialist forces of the United States which are staking not on a weakening, but on the contrary, an increase of tension in Asia and which have not as yet given up plans to turn Afghan territory into a bridgehead for their adventures.

But the past cannot be brought back; the revolutionary shifts and changes which have taken place and are taking place in Afghanistan are irreversible, and the attempts of the imperialists and their henchmen to impose the yoke of class and national oppression on the Afghan people again are in vain. Life itself, the whole development of events concerning Afghanistan, shows that there is no sense in talking to the DRA Government in the language of aggression and threats. Only a sober, constructive approach can open the way to a normalization of the situation.

PROKHANOV: DRA 'RENEWS' ITSELF,'PROGRESSES'

LD291120 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0615 GMT on 28 January carries a 30-minute talks by writer Aleksandr Prokhanov on his recent visit to the DRA. He begins: "Last winter I was in Afghanistan for the first time. This was a dramatic and difficult time for the republic. The bloody Amin dictatorship had just been deposed, put down. Kabul had experienced a putsch provoked by counterrevolution, and an undeclared secret intervention organized by Western secret services was developing fast.

"The world, hostile to Afghanistan, expected the republic to be crushed and the revolution to peter out. However, the Soviet Union, the socialist camp, came to the aid of Afghanistan, and the wise and energetic policy of our state and the policy of the PDPA headed by Babrak Karmal led to the fact that the Afghan people are today confidently progressing the path of normalization.

"Quite recently I was once again in Afghanistan, this time not only in Kabul and Jalalabad, but also in Qandahar, a province on the Pakistani border where the military-political process is felt especially acutely."

Prokhanov goes on to describe the landscape and people going about their business, and says: "Then in the middle of this peaceful crowded chaos there is a blow, an explosion, a trailer is turned on its side. I hear sickening screams; I see the red smoke of burning rubber." He describes the market in the middle of Qandahar, which he says is a typical eastern scene with its sights and smells, until there is a sudden machinegun attack and a militiaman is lying dead. He says how in the countryside, a peaceful moonlit scene is suddenly disturbed by exploding shells and shots. He says: "This is terrorism. The bands of mercenaries, having despaired of winning in open battle, having lost the open confrontation for people's hearts and minds, are resorting to bloodshed.

Prokhanov describes a school which has been blown up by terrorists, and says the bandits have developed new tactics. He says he visited a state information service post, where he was told that last spring and autumn large bands and formations of rebels were found and destroyed; some of them had thousands of members, a few even as many as 20,000, with headquarters in the mountains. He says they attacked military garrisons, and tried to establish control over large areas, and goes on: "The tactic of large-scale bandit operations met with complete failure this autumn. The bandits, meeting regular troops, could not hold out. They were dispersed and destroyed. The bases in the mountains were surrounded and destroyed from the air." Prokhanov says it was then that foreign intelligence agencies worked out a new subversive tactic, with remnants of the bands infiltrating the peaceful population and engaging in terrorism, attacking people who in one way or another are helping to normalize life. He says that those who go to work when the bandits order a strike are killed; the teacher tries to help people learn to read and write and the school is blown up.

Prokhanov says that part of the rebels' task is to spread panic and hunger among people so that they flee to Pakistan; here they can be forced to undergo training, according to what he was told by a captured terrorist, from instructors from various European countries, China, Egypt and Saudi Arabia, learning to handle guns and explosives. He says they are then sent back to fight for the rebels, under threat of their own or their families' deaths.

Prokhanov describes a typical terrorist awaiting trial, a shifty character who in cowardly fashion killed two factory officials, two militiamen and several other people. Asked why he shot the people, he just says he was ordered to do so. A second Afghan is described, in build and clothing like the terrorist, except that his eyes are lit with an intense, searching faith. Prokhanov says he is the son of a long line of paupers, who has found truth and justice in the revolution, and is working for the security forces to defend it.

In conclusion, Prokhanov says there is much he has not had time to describe--meetings at the Kabul bakery in support of the party plenum, cooperative tractors in the cotton fields, the opening of the Afghan women's conference, the Afghan Army crossing the desert, patriots fighting counterrevolution. He ends thusly: "Exchanging shots with its enemies, leaning on the support of its true friends, the country is renewing itself, progressing on its own path, the path of great achievements."

KHARKOV PRAISES INDOCHINESE PEACE INITIATIVE

LD291649 Moscow TASS in English 1636 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Moscow, 29 Jan, TASS--TASS commentator Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The ministers of foreign affairs of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea at a just ended conference in Ho Chi Minh City have come out with a new important initiative showing the sincere striving of the states of Indochina for peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia. This conference was the third meeting of foreign ministers of the three fraternal countries in the past eighteen months. Each of these meetings signified a considerable contribution by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Laotian People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea to the establishment of an atmosphere of mutual understanding, goodneighbourhood and friendship in the region. But the constructive steps taken by the states of Indochina did not meet a positive response from their neighbours whom Beijing is stubbornly pushing to the road of confrontation. The visit by the Chinese premier to Bangkok starting with January 30th is added proof of this.

The present conference of foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea was held at a time when the instability of the situation in Southeast Asia has become even more evident as a result of the belligerent policy of the Chinese leadership which is aligning itself with imperialist forces and conducting extensive subversive activities in the region.

Proceeding from an analysis of the existing situation the participants in the conference stressed that to normalise the situation in Southeast Asia it is necessary first of all to put an end to China's hostile actions against the Indochina states.

Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea oppose the Chinese expansionism with good will and sincere desire to achieve a relaxation of tension in the region. The participants in the conference offered China to sign bilateral treaties on peaceful coexistence on the basis of respect for independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, non-interference, equality, mutual advantage, goodneighbourhood and peaceful settlement of conflicts. This is a reasonable, logical and concrete proposal imbued with the love of peace and sober approach of the three states in Indochina.

Of much importance is the proposal of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea to hold a regional conference of the states of Indochina and the ASEAN states to discuss questions of mutual interests. These are first of all questions connected with the safeguarding of peace, stability and cooperation in the region. The participants in the conference noted that if such a conference could lead to the conclusion of a treaty on peace and stability in the region then it would be necessary to follow this up with the convocation of a broader international conference that would recognize this treaty and become its guarantor.

It is difficult to overestimate the initiative of the participants in the conference. It offers the possibility of organising a constructive dialogue between ASEAN countries and the states of Indochina, a dialogue that by itself could facilitate a lessening of the present tension in the region. If ASEAN countries really wish a "mutually acceptable" as they say, solution then the proposal made by the SRV, the LPDR and the PRK opens up a direct road to it. It is called upon to strengthen trust and understanding among countries of the region and this is very important for Southeast Asia to really become a region of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation. These efforts of the three states of Indochina are supported by all peaceloving people.

POLISH GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ON SITUATION REPORTED

LD301244 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] A TASS correspondent reports from Warsaw: The central newspapers today published a statement by the government of the Polish People's Republic. It says, in particular:

The fifth month is elapsing after the signing of the accords in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie. Throughout this period the government was consistently striving for the stabilization of life in the country, to resolve the accrued problems and implement the process of socialist renewal. This period, unfortunately, was not without disputes and conflicts. They were resolved through negotiations and by achieving joint accords.

This complicated process has been disrupted of late by the heightening of tension and intensification of dangerous actions and trends. State institutions are seized in the country, the boycott is organized of working days stipulated by law, strikes are conducted, disruptions occur in the work of plants, mines and urban transport, a campaign is conducted, in which all means are used, against leading cadres of enterprises, law and norms of society are violated.

Life in the country is becoming increasingly more complicated, and the economic situation is rapidly deteriorating. As a result, difficulties increase in meeting basic population demands. With each day the national economy experiences an increasingly greater shortage of raw materials, fuel, energy and manufactured items. On January 10 and 24 alone, the market was undersupplied with market commodities worth about 8,000 million zlotys. Losses caused by the strikes are growing with each day, labor productivity went down, discipline of work at enterprises lowered.

This leads, in turn, to the reduction of export and limitation of import and to the reduction of the state's payment capability.

The material possibilities to implement the accords signed in August 1980 are being reduced and the public atmosphere is worsening, which harbors a direct threat to the process of socialist renewal.

All efforts by the government to stabilize the situation in the country and lead it out from the crisis are currently reduced to naught. Elements of chaos and anarchy have been introduced in the country's life, which endangers the destiny of the homeland and its citizens. Forces hostile to the socialist system are becoming more active.

Taking into account the wave of strikes, which is continuing despite the government's efforts, and the calls by Solidarity for strikes, the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic states: The Constitution gives the government powers to ensure in the country order and discipline, to create necessary conditions for a normal life of citizens. Taking this into account, the Council of Ministers will take necessary measures, should such a situation be preserved, which will be conducive to the normal functioning of enterprises in keeping with public interests.

POLAND'S SOLIDARITY SEEN 'VEERING TO RIGHT'

LD291435 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] A TASS correspondent reports from Warsaw:

Since the events of last Saturday, 24 January, the opposition antisocialist forces have become more active. Urged on by the extreme rightwing group Socialist Self-Defense Committee [KOR] and its leaders, the Solidarity trade union organization is veering to the right, opposing the efforts of the PZPR Central Committee and the Polish Government to normalize the situation and safeguard the vital interests of the people.

Apparently the leaders of this trade union organization have forgotten the assurances given by Solidarity after the known Gdansk agreement, that the activities of the trade union would be subordinated to defending the interests of the working people, that it would help solve the complex economic problems, in particular just division of remuneration for labor, and so on.

More and more Poles are now asking: What is Solidarity really up to? Its leaders know very well the realities of the extremely difficult economic situation in the country, as the Polish leaders and press stress--the growing problems of raw materials, energy, food products, and finally mounting foreign debts. But even in this situation, Solidarity keeps on calling "warning" as well as local and general strikes, each day of which costs not the state apparatus, but Polish society, billions of zlotys.

The Solidarity leaders continue to zealously criticize the mistakes of the past, but they themselves are forcing the country into eroding its national wealth. People are wondering about this. As a pretext for more and more strikes, which are disorganizing the economy and life in the country, Solidarity has selected the problem of free Saturdays, which according to the assessment of TRYBUNA LUDU has become one of the most acute political problems. This indicates that speculation over the question of non-working Saturdays is one of the tactical ploys by the Solidarity leaders and the anti-socialist forces behind them. They are putting the question thus: For the sake of reconciliation, accept our political conditions, in particular, the release of political prisoners, primarily members of the Confederation for an Independent Poland, who, as many Poles know and as the Polish papers have repeatedly written, are trying to overthrow the socialist order in Poland and to take the country out of the socialist community and the Warsaw Pact.

In resorting to blackmail threats, provocations, and now not infrequently physical force in stepping up anarchy in the country, the leaders and extremist elements of Solidarity are making more and more arrogant political demands, thus putting the Solidarity trade union into the position of a political opposition in relation to the PZPR and the state authorities. The arrogant aims of these (?politically declasse) people contain not a hint of a realistic approach or any sincere interest in solving the acute, vital problems which concern millions of Poles.

And what will be available to buy tomorrow with one's wages? What resources will there be to build apartments, which are in such short supply? How are external credits to be settled? It is not possible to find answers to these and other questions along the paths of political adventurism and anarchy, which the Polish communists with a feeling of great patriotic responsibility for the fate of the nation and its international prestige stressed at the Sixth and Seventh PZPR Central Committee Plenums.

The course of events demonstrates that the rightwingers in Solidarity and the ringleaders in KOR are being supported by other antisocialist elements within Poland itself.

They are coaxed; the glory of latter-day warriors is created for them; and they are aided by circles in the West inimical to People's Poland.

The plans of internal and external counterrevolution, as ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote a few days ago, are extremely clear--by means of strikes to wreck the socialist state system [gosudarstvennost] in Poland and bring the opposition to power. Under the cover of the slogan of socialist renewal, the counterrevolutionary forces are trying to lead matters to the dismantling of socialism in the Polish People's Republic.

Things are uneasy in the country these days, but the leadership of the PZPR, the Polish communists and all Poles who cherish the interests of socialism are calling for a decisive rebuff to be given to the intrigues of the enemies of People's Poland.

A plenary meeting has just been held in Warsaw of the chief directorate of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy. It adopted a resolution which states in particular: For us, the generation which lived through the most difficult tests which have fallen to the lot of the Polish people, strugglers for progress and democracy, the question of socialist development and the process of transformation in our country today is the main one. We consider the key problem of the day to be strengthening the feeling of general and personal responsibility of each Pole for the fate of the country. We now need the efforts of the whole of society in order to carry out bold socialist reforms, effective labor and the fulfillment of civil duty. We categorically come out against public demagogy, the appearance of anarchy and the undermining of the foundations of our system. We condemn the campaign hostile to Poland which has been unleashed by the bourgeois mass media and the actions of anti-Polish centers. We consider this especially dangerous, aimed at undermining the interests of the Polish state. This reflects the will of millions of Poles and genuine patriots truly defending the socialist path of development of their homeland.

NATO 'STRIVING TO SET' POLAND AGAINST ITS ALLIES

LD291153 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Jan 81 p 3

[Article written for KRASNAYA ZVEZDA by TRYBUNA LUDU political observer Ignacy Krasicky: "Their Plans Will Not Succeed", "The Inspirers of the Activity of Antisocialist Elements in Poland"]

[Text] Warsaw--Who is inspiring antisocialist activity in Poland and why? This question is being asked by everybody following both events in Polish political and social life and also the reactions which these events are generating in the capitalist West. There is no need to recall that it is precisely the Polish communists and their party who are giving a full and precise answer to these questions. At the same time they are taking the necessary measures with a view to curbing those forces which would like to achieve a gradual erosion of Polish socialist statehood. The process of consolidation in the PZPR in recent months is the best evidence of this.

At the NATO winter session held in Brussels at the end of last year Polish problems were essentially the main topic of discussion for the Atlanticists. Under cover of a clamorous campaign by Western propaganda, which was shedding crocodile tears over "the fate of Poland," NATO official figures did not shrink from unceremonious interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state which is a member of the United Nations. This fact sheds a clear light on how the West is manipulating the so-called Polish question and requires no particular comments.

It is noteworthy that both Western mass information organs' reactions to events in Poland--reactions also echoed by the Chinese press--and the fuss kicked up around these events by leading NATO political and military figures have mainly been concentrated on two questions.

First, they have attempted to support antisocialist elements active in Poland at any price so they can embark in practice on weakening the structure of state power, create an atmosphere of anarchy and give the impression in the outside world that Poland is gradually embarking on the path of deviating from socialism.

Second, NATO political and propaganda centers are striving to set People's Poland against its socialist allies. This objective was and is served by the provocative campaign being conducted in the West whose participants are falsely alleging that Poland is threatened by danger from...its allies. Thus, General Rogers, supreme commander of the NATO Allied Armed Forces in Europe, alleged without a trace of embarrassment in a statement published in the West German newspaper DIE WELT: "Poland is threatened by its allies and friends."

The flagrant interference in Poland's internal affairs by the West, and primarily the NATO countries, is a carefully planned subversive political campaign against the socialist community. It was dreamed up in NATO "psychological warfare" centers. Its initiators' aim is to weaken Poland's allied ties with the other socialist community states and gradually achieve People's Poland's withdrawal from the Warsaw Pact.

The well-known difficulties being experienced by Poland as a result of the deformation of its socialist course because of mistakes by the previous party and government leadership led to a certain degree to the undermining of the working class' confidence in the authorities. Forces of imperialist reaction abroad and antisocialist elements within the country rushed to take advantage of this fact. They obviously considered that the situation which had arisen was conducive to the implementation of their plans.

The Sixth and Seventh PZPR Central Committee Plenums formulated a program for consolidating the party and all the working people for the defense of socialist building in Poland. It provides for the comprehensive activation of all components and organizations of the PZPR--the leading force in Poland's socialist renewal--the elimination of mistakes and voluntarist decisions from the policy of the party and state and the ensuring of the full stabilization of the situation in the country.

The preparations for the extraordinary Ninth PZPR Congress provide a favorable opportunity for rallying the party ranks around the sociopolitical program whose implementation constitutes the main content of the process of socialist renewal in Poland. In the course of this process a militant [nastupatelnyy] party political line aimed at countering the attempts to create chaos in the country is being shaped.

When discussing the various forms of interference by the NATO states in Polish affairs it is necessary to recall the sources of imperialism's antisocialist ideological subversion. The not unknown Zbigniew Brzezinski long ago formulated the thesis that under the conditions of the strengthening of real socialism and the consolidation of detente the capitalist countries should abandon overt confrontation with the socialist community states and instead apply the more flexible and insidious tactics of "softening up" socialism from within. Implementing this concept of struggle against the socialist system in Poland, the NATO countries have placed particular emphasis on the activity of the subversive Radio Free Europe station sited in Munich. At the same time the NATO special services have founded a number of emigre anticommunist journals, among which a particular role in egging on the antisocialist forces in Poland is played by the periodical KULTURA published in Polish in Paris. This journal constantly conducts sophisticated propaganda aimed at weakening the foundations of the socialist system in Poland.

The NATO special services and their organs have promoted the formation in Poland of underground antisocialist groupings. One of the most vociferous is the so-called "Social Self-Defense Committee" (KOR), not to mention the openly counterrevolutionary "Confederation of Independent Poland." These groups, which are active in various groups and utilize diverse tactics, pursue three main objectives. What are they? First, they are recruiting reinforcements for the antisocialist forces. Second, they are formulating tactics for antisocialist activity in accordance with general instructions and recommendations from NATO. Third, they are conducting a hysterical psychological campaign to fuel the atmosphere of uncertainty, create chaos and maintain unstable sentiments among the masses.

The activity of the numerically weak but vociferous opponents of socialism in Poland is indissolubly intertwined with imperialist subversion from abroad. It is noteworthy that the longer the crisis in Poland has continued and the more that the consolidation of the party and all Polish patriots on the basis of the principles of real socialism and the system of Polish foreign political alliances has intensified since the Seventh PZPR Central Committee Plenum and in connection with the preparations for the ninth extraordinary congress, the more frantically have the members of antisocialist groupings and their representatives in certain components of the Solidarity trade union been intensifying their dangerous game. Instances of violations of public order, work stoppages and forced occupations of institutions and public buildings are the latest manisfestations of the same antisocialist escalation.

Of course, sorties of this kind cannot serve as evidence of the strength of their organizers. They are more an expression of their growing fear of the daily strengthening consolidation of the party, the working class and all the working people protecting the achievements of the socialist system and standing guard over Poland's unbreakable alliance with the USSR, the CSSR, the GDR and the other socialist countries--the source of Poland's strength and prosperity and the main guarantee that the difficulties it is experiencing will be overcome. The course of the conflict over workfree Saturdays, during which a considerable proportion of Polish working people failed to respond to the demagogic appeals not to report for work on 10 and 24 January, was one example of this process of the consolidation and strengthening of the positions of rationally thinking forces and of the growth of civic responsibility.

The months ahead will undoubtedly be marked by the further consolidation of the party and the socialist forces of People's Poland. The fraternal bonds linking People's Poland with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states will strengthen even further. We are convinced that these months will be a period of further victorious political struggle against the antisocialist elements inspired and led by the imperialists and against the NATO countries' attempts to interfere in Polish affairs. The simple truth that Poland was, is and always will be a socialist country and a firm link in our great fraternal community will be manifested increasingly clearly.

REPORTAGE ON GDR MINISTER FISCHER'S VISIT

Gromyko, Fischer Toasts

LD291527 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jan 81 p 4

[TASS report: "In an Atmosphere of Unity and Mutual Understanding"]

[Text] On 27 January talks took place in Moscow between A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and O. Fischer, member of the SED Central Committee and GDR foreign minister.

A.A. Gromyko and O. Fischer exchanged information in connection with the preparation of communists and all working people in the Soviet Union and the GDR for the important events--the 26th CPSU Congress and the 10th SED Congress.

The ministers were insistent in advocating that the resumed Madrid meeting of the European Security and Cooperation Conference participant states should culminate with the adoption of constructive decisions in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act.

A.A. Gromyko and O. Fischer signed a plan for cultural and scientific cooperation between the USSR and GDR for 1981-85.

The following were present at the signing: on the Soviet side--N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR ministers and other officials; and on the GDR side--officials accompanying the minister.

A.A. Gromyko gave a luncheon in honor of O. Fischer, during which friendly speeches were exchanged.

Addressing the guest A.A. Gromyko said: Meeting between representatives of the Soviet Union and the GDR unfailingly take place not only in a businesslike but also in a genuinely friendly and warm atmosphere. And this is perfectly natural.

For over 30 years now the Soviet Union and the GDR have been advancing along the path of building socialism and communism hand in hand as combat allies and have been actively fighting for peace and the security of the peoples. We were together at the most critical moments of postwar history and we never lost our sense of class commonality and unity either in periods of increased tension in the world or in periods of an improvement in the international climate, to which the thoughts and deeds of our states and of the whole socialist community have always been directed. We are sure that this will also be so in the future whatever unexpected surprises the development of world events may bring us from time to time.

The cohesion of the peoples of the USSR and the GDR and their close cooperation and solidarity are primarily the result of the purposeful activity of our parties, their central committees and of Comrades L. I. Brezhnev and E. Honecker themselves, who devote constant and unremitting attention to questions of strengthening friendship and cooperation between the two countries and above all to questions of a fundamental nature.

Communists and all working people of the USSR and the GDR are on the threshold of portentous events in their lives--the 26th CPSU Congress and the 10th SED Congress. Millions of Soviet people are greeting the congresses with new labor achievements. They have welcomed with tremendous enthusiasm the program elaborated by the party for the further economic, social and spiritual development of our society the implementation of which will be a weighty contribution to building communism.

Our plans for the future are the most cogent testimony to the peaceful strivings of the Soviet state.

But we know that there are in the world forces at work which in order to achieve their aims are prepared to put life itself at risk on our planet. These are the forces of international reaction, imperialism and hegemonism. Complications and conflicts which emerge now in one and then in another part of the world are their handiwork, however hard they may try to shift the blame.

The international situation is currently not simple. It is becoming increasingly obvious that certain U.S. and NATO circles would like to fuel the arms race and secure for themselves military superiority over the USSR and the other socialist countries. These calculations are impossible to realize. We have repeatedly warned that we will not forgo our own security interests and will maintain our defense might at the required level.

But the rivalry which they are trying to impose on us is not only senseless, it is also wasteful and dangerous for everyone.

We propose another alternative--to pool the efforts of all states in the search for real ways for curbing the arms race, for disarmament and for the development of multilateral peaceful cooperation. We are convinced that it is precisely this that all peoples want.

Any initiatives in the interests of consolidating detente and peace, whoever originates them, will always meet with a response and support from the Soviet Union.

Of course, this also applies to the United States. As L.I. Brezhnev noted in his telegram to R. Reagan on the latter's assumption of U.S. presidency, the positive development of relations between the USSR and the United States and their constructive cooperation in solving urgent international problems would serve well the cause of improving the international situation and strengthening peace.

All states now have considerable opportunities for showing their good will. Just take the Madrid meeting. It is resuming its work this very day. Whether a spirit of constructive cooperation prevails there or the spirit of confrontation which some people tried to foist on the participants in the meeting's first stage, will depend on each participant taken individually and all together.

A number of important tasks will have to be resolved in Madrid, and above all the task of reaching agreement on convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. The socialist countries' thoughts on this score are expounded in Poland's proposal submitted on 8 December 1980. It takes due account of the interests of all the states party to the Final Act. We expect, of course, that our Western partners will also show just such an approach to the matter and will not try to impose greater commitments on others than those which they are prepared to assume themselves.

Detente, especially in the military sphere, is common property which all will enjoy. Consequently, contributions to it must also be of equal value. There can be no freeloaders here. All this applies fully both to the talks on such an important issue as nuclear arms limitation in Europe and to the Vienna talks.

If we are to speak of the advantages deriving from a reduction of the level and density of military confrontation in Europe, they will benefit primarily those countries with a particularly high concentration of population and industrial centers. One must not forget this, of course.

The recent Moscow meeting of leaders of the Warsaw Pact member states confirmed with new force the fraternal countires' course toward strengthening peace, the relaxation of tension, and disarmament and toward resolving all conflicts by negotiation. This policy of ours expresses the will and fundamental interests of all peoples and is approved and supported by them and this enables us to look to the future with optimism.

In his reply speech, the GDR foreign minister said: Only a few weeks remain before the 26th CPSU Congress and the 10th SED Congress. And this lends our meeting special weight. In conditions of the high level of relations between the USSR and the GDR these outstanding events in our peoples' lives will strengthen still further our parties' combat alliance and will raise the coordination and effectiveness of their actions to a higher level. The Soviet communists' 26th congress will give new impetus to the peoples' struggle for peace, detente and social progress, and will point out the future avenues of this struggle.

The close friendship and fraternal cooperation with the CPSU and the Soviet Union, O. Fischer continued, are the firm basis for the successes of our forward progression. Augmenting these successes means continuing to strengthen the alliance with Lenin's party and country.

The treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the GDR and USSR concluded in 1975 is the basis of the successful implementation, strengthening and consolidation of our fraternal alliance.

The socialist states are prepared, with confidence and energy, to make the eighties a new peaceful decade. This requires the strengthening of detente and preservation of the existing military balance between the Warsaw Pact and NATO states.

Being communists and champions of mankind's peaceful present and future, the minister continued, side by side with the Soviet Union and together with all peace-loving forces we resolutely advocate that a turn toward disarmament be achieved in the eighties. The Warsaw Pact member states have clearly indicated the path to this goal. The Moscow meeting of leaders of the Warsaw Pact member states offered the world public a realistic program for improving the international situation, one which meets the requirements of our time. The GDR supports the Soviet Union's proposals on arms limitation and disarmament.

The U.S. Senate's ratification of the SALT II treaty remains an urgent requirement of our time, a dictate of reason. We support the initiative of the USSR which advocates holding talks with the United States on nuclear arms limitation in Europe.

In our view, a business-like approach and the existence of good will on the part of the Western participants could help to overcome the stagnation at the Vienna talks. On the basis of such a constructive position, important results can be achieved at the Madrid meeting, particularly in the sphere of military detente.

We resolutely support the proposals advanced by L.I. Brezhnev in New Delhi concerning security in the Persian Gulf region. They are of far-reaching significance for improving the international situation as a whole.

In conclusion, allow me to stress that our socialist state will continue to make unstinting efforts, together with the Soviet Union and the other states of our community, to promote the implementation of socialism's peace strategy.

Report on Visit

LD291439 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jan 81 p 4

[Unattributed report: "On the Visit to the USSR by O. Fischer, Member of the SED Central Committee and GDR Foreign Minister"]

[Text] At the Soviet Government's invitation O. Fischer, member of the SED Central Committee and GDR minister of foreign affairs, was in the Soviet Union on a friendly visit 26-27 January 1981.

Talks took place between A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and O. Fischer during which a number of questions of bilateral relations between the USSR and the GDR and current international problems were examined.

It was noted with satisfaction that fraternal cooperation between the USSR and the GDR, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, is becoming increasingly deep and diverse, embracing practically every aspect of political, economic and social life.

The sides are determined to continue to strengthen in every possible way the fraternal bonds between the Soviet Union and the GDR and to daily imbue with vitality and dynamism the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual aid of 7 October, 1975.

The CPSU and the SED and their ideologically staunch combat alliance are the main driving force in the development of relations between the USSR and the GDR. Particular stress was laid on the fundamental importance of the meetings and talks between L.I. Brezhnev and E. Honecker, during which the main lines of cooperation between the two countries in socialist and communist building and strengthening international peace and security are agreed.

The ministers briefed one another on how communists and all the working people in the USSR and the GDR are preparing to mark those great events in their countries' lives--the 26th CPSU Congress and the 10th SED Congress.

On the GDR's behalf O. Fischer commended the great political and labor upsurge with which the Soviet people are greeting the 26th CPSU Congress. He expressed the conviction that the congress will open up before the Soviet people new vistas of communist building and will at the same time give a powerful new impetus to cooperation among the socialist community states, the world communist movement and the peoples' struggle for peace, detente and social progress.

Both sides expressed the deep conviction that the strengthening of the socialist community countries' unity and cohesion and their concerted action in the world arena constitute one of the most important factors in the preservation and deepening of detente and in ensuring stability in international relations. The USSR and the GDR will continue to deal a fitting rebuff to any imperialist attempts to commit ideological and other sabotage against the socialist states.

The two sides displayed unanimity in their assessment of the world situation and the causes of the current tension in international relations. In this connection they pointed out the outstanding political importance of the December meeting in Moscow of the leaders of the Warsaw Pact states. The meeting participants' appeal to the governments and peoples of all countries to do everything possible to help achieve a decisive improvement of the situation, to preserve detente as the determining trend of international development and to achieve disarmament demonstrated with renewed force that the socialist community has been and remains a consistent and staunch champion of peace, detente and cooperation among states.

The Soviet Union and the GDR advocate the full implementation of the propositions and principles of the Helsinki Final Act. The Madrid meeting of the representatives of the states which took part in the all-European conference has an important part to play in this. It was reaffirmed that the Soviet Union and the GDR, together with the other socialist countries, intend to do everything possible to help ensure that this meeting reaches a constructive conclusion and that it achieves practical accords in every section of the Final Act. Favorable prerequisites would thereby be created for the successful continuation of the process begun in Helsinki.

The Madrid meeting is universally linked with hopes that a decision will be adopted on convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. The 8 December 1980 proposal by the Polish People's Republic, which reflects the socialist countries' common position, is a good businesslike basis for such a decision. In order to work out a universally acceptable accord the USSR and the GDR are also willing to examine other proposals aimed at ensuring that such a conference is efficiently conducted and that it adopts effective measures to reduce military confrontation in Europe.

During the talks views were exchanged on a number of questions concerning relations with West European countries, including the FRG. The ministers expressed support for their constructive development on the basis of current treaties and agreements. The Soviet side expressed its support for the GDR's principled line aimed at safeguarding its sovereign rights and legitimate interests as an independent socialist state.

The sides stressed once again the need to rigorously observe the four-power agreement on West Berlin, which for almost a decade has been a substantial element in preserving a situation of stability in central Europe.

The sides expressed serious concern at the NATO bloc's decisions, which threaten to further escalate the arms race. The plans to deploy U.S. medium-range nuclear missile weapons in West Europe pose a particular threat to the peoples of Europe.

The USSR and the GDR are pressing hard for the immediate implementation by states of both bilateral and multilateral measures to put a reliable stop to the further accumulation of sophisticated means of war and destruction and ensure real progress in the sphere of disarmament. In this connection they attach the highest importance to continuing the strategic arms limitation process and to Soviet-U.S. talks on questions relating to nuclear arms in Europe. The sides are still pressing for progress at the Vienna talks on reducing armed forces and arms in central Europe; they express regret that the Western countries taking part in the talks are blocking any progress toward success at these talks.

The Soviet Union and GDR condemn Beijing's peace-endagering hegemonist and militarist course and its expanding military and political collaboration [smykaniye] with the United States and the other NATO countries. At the same time they once again draw attention to the possibility of normalizing relations with the PRC on the generally accepted principles of peaceful coexistence.

The Soviet Union and the GDR express complete support for the people and government of the DRA in their struggle to implement revolutionary transformations in the country and to pursue a nonaligned policy in international affairs. They still believe that a political settlement of the situation over Afghanistan can only be achieved by a halt to the aggressive acts against the Afghan people on the basis of the Afghan Government's well-known proposals and provided that the Afghan people's inalienable right to decide their internal affairs without external interference is strictly respected.

On the GDR's behalf O. Fischer stressed the international significance of the results of L.I. Brezhnev's visit to India and the proposals he put forward during the visit on consolidating peace and security in the Persian Gulf region. The implementation of these proposals, it is the sides' conviction, would be a major contribution to normalizing the situation not only in the Near and Middle East, but also beyond.

The sides exchanged views on the situation in the Near East. In this regard they reaffirmed their position stipulating the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, giving the Arab people of Palestine an opportunity to fully exercise their national rights, including the right to create their own independent state, and guaranteeing the sovereignty and security of all the states in the region.

Reviewing the situation in southern Africa, the sides declared their solidarity with the struggle of the people of Namibia under the leadership of the South-West Africa People's Organization for freedom and genuine independence. They express support for the people of South Africa in their struggle against the shameful system of apartheid.

The talks, which were held in an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality, reaffirmed the sides' complete unanimity of views on all the questions discussed.

The ministers signed a plan for cultural and scientific cooperation between the USSR and the GDR in 1981-85.

On behalf of the GDR party and government leadership O. Fischer conveyed to A.A. Gromyko an invitation to pay an official visit to the GDR. The invitation was gratefully accepted.

SUAREZ RESIGNS AS SPANISH PRIME MINISTER

LD292058 Moscow TASS in English 1832 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Madrid, 29 Jan, TASS--Adolfo Suarez, chairman of the Spanish Government, today handed in his resignation at an emergency session of the Spanish Cabinet. Adolfo Suarez has led the Spanish Government since the July of 1976, when he took over from the head of the last Franco government.

The resignation of the chairman of the government is linked here with the sharp differences within the ruling Democratic Centre Union Party, led by Adolfo Suarez. In the recent period, both the right and the left wings of the party directed their criticism against the policy of Adolfo Suarez and, primarily, in the economic field. Suffice it to say that Spain is leading Western Europe in the level of unemployment, with 12 per cent of its productive population out of job.

DEMICHEV MEETS WITH FINNISH COMMUNIST LEADERS

LD292146 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1818 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Helsinki, 29 Jan (TASS)--Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Minister of Culture, who is on an official visit to Finland, met today with representatives of the leadership of the Finnish Communist Party. Participating in the friendly meeting were Taisto Sinisalo, Ville Pessi, Arvo Aalto, Erkki Kivimaeki and other members of the Finnish Communist Party leadership as well as USSR ambassador to Finland, Vladimir Sobolev.

USSR, FINLAND SIGN ECONOMIC COOPERATION PROTOCOLS

LD292236 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1753 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Moscow, 29 Jan (TASS)--The 24th meeting of the permanent Intergovernmental Soviet-Finnish Commission for Economic Cooperation ended here today. Questions connected with the further widening and deepening of Soviet-Finnish trade and economic links on the basis of the 18 May 1977 long-term cooperation program between the two countries were discussed.

At the meeting the sides determined concrete measures to implement the accords between Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Urho Kekkonen, president of the Finnish Republic, reached during talks which took place in Moscow in November 1980. During the talks the long-term program was extended until 1995 and its content was supplemented with new projects and directions of trade and economic cooperation.

The commission noted the successful fulfillment of the agreement on trade turnover and payments in the 1976-80 period. The volume of trade turnover between the two countries exceeded R12 billion as against the initially planned 9 billion and the 5.1 billion during the 1971-75 period.

In 1980 Soviet-Finnish trade turnover reached a record level, exceeding R3.6 billion. Since 1974 the Soviet Union has been Finland's leading trade partner. In turn, Finland is among the USSR's main partners among the industrially developed capitalist countries.

Also discussed were prospects for Soviet-Finnish cooperation in the sphere of trade, the construction of industrial projects on the territory of both countries and also in third countries, and the development of production cooperation and the deepening of scientific and technical cooperation.

In the opinion of the two sides, a good basis was created for the development of trade and other forms of mutually advantageous cooperation in the period covered by the new 5-year agreement on trade turnover and payments for the 1981-85 period, the seventh such agreement, during the course of which the trade turnover between the two countries will increase to R18-20 billion in accordance with the rough outlines of the protocol specifying and extending the long-term agreement signed in November 1980 at summit level.

Cooperation will be continued with Finnish firms in the construction of the Svetogorsk cellulose and paper combine, hotels in Leningrad and Vyborg and other installations.

During the talks the sides stated that a stable and planned development of Soviet-Finnish trade and economic cooperation on a long-term basis makes a profound contribution to bringing about detente and is a specific embodiment of the provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

On the same day, the sides signed a protocol on the mutual supply of goods for 1981 and a protocol of the 24th session of the permanent intergovernment Commission on Economic Cooperation. The documents were signed on the Soviet side by Nikolay Patoliche, the USSR minister for foreign trade and on the Finnish side by Esko Rekola, the Finnish minister for foreign trade, and Ahti Karjalainen, the cochairman of the Finnish section of the commission.

BELGIAN-LUXEMBOURG-USSR COOPERATION DISCUSSED

LD291838 Moscow TASS in English 1745 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Moscow, 29 Jan, TASS--The eighth session of the Mixed Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation between the USSR and the Belgian-Luxembourg Economic Union (BLEU) has discussed prospects for trade and economic cooperation between the USSR and BLEU. It also listened to information on the guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR for the 11th Five-Year Plan (1981-1986) and to the forecasts of BLEU's economic progress.

The commission has favorably assessed the successful realization of the long-term programme for economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and BLEU, writes MOSCOW NEWS INFORMATION.

NOVOYE VREMYA: WEST SEEKING 'REVENGE' IN CHAD

LD291051 [Editorial Report] Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 4, on 23 January carries on pages 12 and 13, under the headline "When the Roar of Battle Abated...." a 1,600-word article by Yu. Bochkarev surveying recent developments surrounding Chad.

Bochkarev begins by noting French moves to strengthen its military presence in Africa, remarking: "The Paris press is linking these military efforts with the events in Chad. Just what has happened in that country?" He then describes the "economic, ethnic and religious peculiarities" underlying the "acute contradictions between the central government and political groupings in the north of the country." The hostilities stemming from these differences, he declares, "would certainly have been less protracted and painful had France not interfered in them."

Bochkarev outlines the development of the clash between former Premier Hissein Habre and "the government recognized as legitimate by the OAU," headed by Goukouni Oueddei. He notes Habre's rejection of OAU efforts to bring about a settlement, declaring that Habre was "clearly counting on a military victory." However, "he had overestimated his strength. Goukouni Oueddei by now had military superiority. And he used it to strike a decisive blow against the enemy forces," Bochkarev, making mak'ng no mention of the role played by Libyan intervention in the defeat of Habre.

After briskly noting the failure of "political maneuvers aimed at restoring the position" of Habre, whom he describes, in a quote from the Chadian press agency, as a "political corpse," Bochkarev concludes his article with the following comments:

"The rout of the rebels has opened up the prospect of establishing peace and political stability in Chad. But this apparently does not suit everybody.

"As the Lebanese weekly Al-'KIFAH Al-'ARABI writes, the victory of Chad's legitimate government, headed by Goukouni Oueddei, over Hissein Habre's rebel forces has seriously alarmed the countries that were giving the latter military and political support. The United States, Egypt, Sudan and certain West European and African states, the paper continues, regarded the defeat of Habre as a major failure for themselves. So they have no intention of reconciling themselves to the existing situation and are taking measures to have their revenge in Chad. In this connection the weekly reports that after his defeat Habre went first to Cairo and then to Khartoum, where he established relations with those countries' military and political circles and secured their support.

"The publication in Tripoli on 6 January of the Chadian-Libyan communique on the two countries' intention to take steps to achieve complete unity was a new feature in the development of events surrounding Chad. Proceeding from the friendship and alliance treaty between Libya and Chad, signed 15 June 1980, the communique points out, and in accordance with an official request from Chad, Libya will send military personnel there to safeguard security and peace in the country.

"Reactionary Western circles took advantage of the appearance of this communique for a vocal propaganda campaign. In this connection the Government of Chad deemed it its duty to issue the following explanation on 15 January. 'As was clear from the text of the communique,' the explanation says, 'it is not a case of a project for a merger which is to be implemented. In reality the two sides were merely stating their intentions. A merger between two countries can only result from a desire freely expressed by [their] two peoples.' For its part the Libyan General People's Committee Secretariat for Foreign Affairs stated that it is a case of opening the borders between the two countries, not of political unity.

"According to L'HUMANITE, the Tripoli communique is being used as merely the pretext for moving additional French military subunits into Africa. The real reasons lie elsewhere. During his meeting in Tripoli with the French ambassador, Acyl Ahmat, Chad's minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, stated in this connection that France has no right whatever to interfere in Chad's internal affairs and decide the fate of the Chadian people. Acyl Ahmat warned France against possible aggressive action and pointed to the serious consequences such a policy might have.

"Racked by a long civil war, Chad needs peace and tranquillity. But the course of events demonstrates that neocolonialist circles and their African accomplices are continuing to hatch evil plans against it."

ZIMBABWE LEADERSHIP CHANGES SEEK CONSOLIDATION

LD281238 Moscow TASS in English 0931 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] Salisbury, 28 Jan, TASS--Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe announced a new cabinet reshuffle with the aim of strengthening the unity and mutual understanding between the component parts of the government coalition--the ZANU [Zimbabwe African National Union] and the Patriotic Front. President of the Patriotic Front Joshua Nkomo has been appointed minister without portfolio with special powers in the field of national defence and government service. Thus, in particular, he will assist the prime minister in speeding up the process of integration of ZANLA [Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army] and ZIPRA [Zimbabwe People's Liberation Army] guerrilla units into a single national army.

The statement by the prime minister says that J. Nkomo's activity in the new post will ensure the creation of friendly relations beteen ZANLA and ZIPRA and an atmosphere of peace and national security as a whole. J. Nkomo remains member of the government's National Security Committee.

The prime minister also said that he had appointed Chinamano, vice president of the Patriotic Front, to be minister of transport.

Zimbabwe public is welcoming the measures of the country's leadership directed at the consolidation of all the patriotic forces.

PERU-ECUADOR BORDER CLASHES, CASUALTIES REPORTED

LD291646 Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Lima, 29 Jan, TASS--According to a report by the Foreign Ministry of Peru, Ecuadorean troops have violated the state border and intruded into the territory of the country. They have penetrated to a depth of 10-15 kilometres along the River Cunaima in the area of the eastern part of the Condor mountain range. The Peruvian Government has ordered the armed forces "to repulse the attack and make the Ecuadorean forces retreat to their territory". There have been armed clashes between troops of the two countries and there are wounded, a press conference was told by the Foreign Minister of Peru Javier Arias Stella.

An urgent meeting of the Council of Ministers and the Supreme Military Command of the country was held in the capital to study the obtaining situation.

Quito, 29 Jan, TASS--A communique of the nation Secretariat of Public Information published here says that Peruvian troops supported by aviation attacked the Ecuadorean border point Paquisha. The Ecuadorean Armed Forces, the document says, took "all the necessary measures to protect the country's territorial integrity". According to a statement by Orlando Alcivar, secretary general of the government, Ecuadorean troops have shot down two Ecuadorean [as received] helicopters. There are killed and wounded as a result of the armed clashes.

A state of emergency has been introduced in Ecuador by decision of the government.

Washington, 28 Jan, TASS--The standing council of the Organization of American States has held an urgent meeting here on the request of Ecuador and called on the governments of both countries to settle the border conflict by peaceful means and proposed to set up a special commission to find for ways out of the crisis.

CUBAN ECONOMIC OFFICIAL IN MOSCOW FOR TALKS

LD272310 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] The chairman of the Cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation, Hector Rodriguez Llompart, has arrived in Moscow. He will discuss issues related to the construction in Cuba of industrial enterprises with Soviet assistance in the next 5 years. The Soviet Union will help Cuba to build or reconstruct 300 plants, electric power stations and other facilties.

AZERBAIJAN PARTY CONGRESS OPENS; ALIYEV SPEAKS

LD281638 Moscow TASS in English 1415 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] Baku, 28 Jan, TASS--The 30th Congress of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan has opened in the capital of this Soviet republic today. The report at the opening session of the congress was delivered by alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan Central Committee Geydar Aliyev.

The congresses of the Communist Parties are being held on these days also in other Soviet republics. They are completing the report and election campaign on the eve of the 26th Congress of the CPSU, which is scheduled to open in Moscow on February 23.

Azerbaijan, Geydar Aliyev said, has completed the fulfilment of the five year plan in only four years and two and a half months. The growth of industrial output over the recent five years has been 47 per cent instead of 39 per cent according to the plan. Over that period by fifty per cent more products have been manufactured than over the preceding five year plan period and almost as much as over the preceding 15 years.

Aliyev spoke about the achievements of agriculture and pointed out that the past five-year plan period was that of an intensive development of the whole of the republic's agrarian-industrial complex, of a considerable rise in the living and cultural standards of the working people of the countryside.

The reporter stressed that the slogan "Everything for the people, everything for its benefit" has been the main slogan for the Communist Party of Azerbaijan over the period under review. During the years of the Tenth Five-Year Plan period more than 20,000 million roubles of national income have been channelled to consumption. This is by almost 30 per cent more than in the Ninth Five-Year Plan period. The real income of the population has grown 20 per cent. Over the recent ten years the average monthly pay of the factory and office workers has grown 30 per cent, and the pay to collective farms has almost doubled. The population has received by 25 per cent more payments and benefits from the public consumption funds than in the Ninth Five-Year Plan period and almost twice as much as in the Eighth Five-Year Plan period. The delegates to the congress have unanimously approved of the versatile activities of the CPSU Central Committee and expressed ardent support for the CPSU's home and foreign policy. The congress is continuing in session.

BELORUSSIAN PARTY CONGRESS CONCLUDES 29 JAN

LD292202 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1405 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Minsk, 29 Jan (TASS)--The 29th Belorussian Communist Party Congress ended in Minsk today. The congress discussed the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress.

The forum of Belorussian communists proposed a program which will ensure an even more dynamic development of this Soviet republic and new socialist wealth for its people.

The decision adopted by the congress says: The communists and all the working people of Belorussia approve and support the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and are proud of the achievements of the USSR in the development of the economy, science and culture and in the raising of the people's welfare.

The congress named as the main task for the communists and working people of Belorussia the attainment in the 11th 5-Year Plan (1981-85) of a growth in national income of no less than 24 percent and an increase in the volume of industrial production of 26-29 percent. Among the branches which will develop at the fastest rates is the production of goods for popular consumption, which will increase by 40 percent.

It is intended to invest during the 5 years a further R23 billion in capital construction--one of the important indicators of dynamic economic growth. The creation of new, large-scale industrial installations and the rapid development of 22 medium and small towns is envisaged.

The average annual increase in gross agricultural output will be 10-12 percent.

The congress elected the new membership of the republic's Communist Party Central Committee. Tikhon Kiselev was elected first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee at the organizational plenum.

ESTONIAN PARTY CONGRESS OPENS; VAYNO SPEAKS

LD281844 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1317 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] Tallinn, 28 Jan (TASS)--As much industrial output was produced in Estonia in the last 5-year plan (1976-80) as in the two 5-year plans of the 1960's. This was reported at the 18th Estonian Communist Party Congress, which opened here today, by Karl Vayno, first secretary of the party.

The congress is summing up the results of 5 years of activity of the communists of this Baltic Soviet republic with a population of 1.5 million and will set forth future tasks, discuss the "Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990," and elect the leading organs of the party and delegates to the 26th CPSU Congress.

Congresses of communist parties are currently taking place in other Soviet republics as well. They complete the report-back and election campaign preceding the 26th CPSU Congress, which opens in Moscow on 23 February.

During the past 5-year plan the republic's industry overfulfilled plan tasks every year, Karl Vayno noted. Preferential development of the economy's base industries, the electrical, instrument-building and shale industries, was ensured.

In agriculture, the course was confidently set for production using industrial methods. Estonia overtook neighbors Finland and Sweden, highly developed in agriculture, and also the United States and Great Britain, in per capita production of stockbreeding products.

It was stressed at the congress that all aspects of political, economic and social-cultural life in present-day Estonia are defined by the features of mature socialism. The close alliance, unbreakable friendship and internationalist fraternity of the Soviet peoples is the guarantee of all achievements of the working people of the republic.

GRISKEVICIUS SPEAKS AT LITHUANIAN PARTY CONGRESS

LD292124 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0955 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Vilnius, 29 Jan (TASS)--In the past quinquennium--1976-80--in Lithuania, Soviet Baltic area, a new branch of the national economy--petrochemicals--was born. In the north of the republic the first stage of an oil refinery--one of the largest in Europe--has been put into operation.

Lithuania, which in the past was a backward agrarian region, has been transformed in the years of Soviet power into a highly developed industrial republic with a population of 3.5 million. Its industry now produces as much in 6 days as was produced in the whole of 1940. These facts were cited by Petras Griskevicius, first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, delivering the accountability report at the 18th Lithuanian Communist Party Congress which opened today.

Congresses of the communist parties are also being held these days in other Soviet republics. They are concluding the report-back and election campaign period preceding the 26th CPSU Congress which opens in Moscow on 23 February.

In Soviet Lithuania, the rapporteur continued, a powerful production and scientific-technical potential has been created allowing a dynamic and integrated development of the national economy. The volume of national income last year for the first time reached R6 billion.

In the words of the speaker, the social and economic transformations which have taken place in the countryside are striking. Integrated mechanization of heavy peasant labor in land husbandry and the transfer of animal husbandry to an industrial basis have allowed an increase of 17 percent in the average annual harvest of grain compared with the previous quinquennium. There has been a considerable increase in the production of milk and meat.

In the towns and the countryside, Griskevicius stressed, an integrated construction program in the cultural sphere has been carried out. The changeover to compulsory universal secondary education envisaged in the Lithuanian Constitution has been completed. In the prewar period in the republic there were more than 300,000 illiterates and near-illiterates, one-eighth of the population. This year 6,000 young men and women will receive higher and secondary specialized education diplomas. This is more than the number of specialists trained during the entire 20 years of the bourgeois regime in Lithuania.

UZBEK PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENUM

LD291141 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 21 Jan 81 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Uzbek CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The 19th Uzbekistan CP Central Committee Plenum was held 20 January 1981.

The plenum examined the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee report to the 20th Uzbekistan CP Congress. Comrade Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee, delivered the report on this question at the plenum.

The plenum unanimously approved the Central Committee report to the 20th Uzbekistan CP Congress.

Comrades M.M. Musakhanov, first secretary of Tashkentskiy Obkom; K. Kamalov, first secretary of Karakalpaksiy Obkom; S.M. Mamrasulov, first secretary of Andizhanskiy Obkom; A.K. Karimov, first secretary of Bukharskiy Obkom; T. Baymirov, first secretary of Dzhizakskiy Obkom; R.G. Gaipov, first secretary of Kashkadarinskiy Obkom; M. Kamalov, first secretary of Namanganskiy Obkom; B.R. Rakhimov, first secretary of Samarkandskiy Obkom; V.K. Mikhaylov, second secretary of Surkhandarinskiy Obkom; V.A. Khaydurov, first secretary of Syrdarinskiy Obkom; Kh.U. Umarov, first secretary of Ferganskiy Obkom, and M. Khudaybergenov, first secretary of Khorezmskiy Obkom, delivered reports at the plenum on progress in the fulfillment of the resolution of the 14th Uzbekistan CP Central Committee Plenum "On the Tasks of the Republic's Party Organization to Fulfill the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Resolution 'On Measures to Accelerate the Development of Livestock Raising in the Uzbek SSR.'"

Taking part in the discussion of the second question were: Comrades G.Z. Anpilogov, director of the Kattakurganskiy stockraising complex for livestock fattening; A. Eshbayev, senior shepherd at the USSR 50th Anniversary Sovkhoz, Dekhkanabadskiy Rayon, Kashkadarinskaya Oblast; Sh.A. Akmalkhanov, director of the Uzbek Scientific Research Institute of Stockraising; M.Ye. Krasilnikov, director of the Malik Sovkhoz, Syrdarinskiy Rayon, Syrdarinskaya Oblast; and A.B. Apanasenko, director of the Chinaz Sovkhoz-Technical College, Chinazskiy Rayon, Tashkentskaya Oblast.

Comrade Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee, addressed the plenum.

The Uzbekistan CP Central Committee plenum adopted an appropriate resolution on the question under discussion.

The plenum resolved to include on the agenda of the 20th Uzbekistan CP Congress the question "On the CPSU Central Committee Draft for the 26th Party Congress 'The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for The Period Through 1990.'" The rapporteur is Comrade N.D. Khudayberdyyev, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers.

With this the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee plenum completed its work.

RASHIDOV ATTENDS SOIREE FOR UZBEK POET ALIMDZHAN

LD292252 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Excerpts] A festive soiree on the 70th birthday of the outstanding Uzbek poet, Khamid Alimdzhan, was held today in Moscow.

Present at the soiree was Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee.

RESULTS OF KRAYKOM, OBKOM ELECTIONS REPORTED

LD291057 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jan 81 p 2

[Unattributed, untitled report]

[Text] A Khabarovskiy Kray party conference and Irkutskaya, Kurganskaya and Mariyskaya Oblast party conferences have been held. The following were elected first secretaries of the kraykoms and obkoms: Khabarovskiy Kraykom--A.K. Chernyy; Irkutskiy Obkom--N.V. Bannikov; Kurganskiy Obkom--E.K. Knyazev; Mariyskiy Obkom--G.A. Posiebeyev.

SHEVARDNADZE ACTIVITIES BEFORE GEORGIAN CONGRESS

LD291027 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 22 January 1981 front-pages a 400-word GRUZINFORM report under the headline "Solemn Wreath-Laying Ceremonial at Monument to V.I. Lenin" on a 21 January wreath-laying ceremony in Tbilisi's Lenin Square on the eve of the 26th Georgian CP Congress. The report notes that E.E. Shevardnadze attended the ceremony.

The same paper front-pages a 300-word GRUZINFORM report under the heading "May the Green Forest Rustle" which notes that: "On 20 and 21 January in Vagebi, on Tbilisi forestry territory, delegates to the 26th Georgian CP Congress, together with forestry officials, helped in establishing a green leisure zone." The report states that E.A. Shevardnadze took part in the tree-planting.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW GORKOM CONFERENCE

LD290516 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] A conference was held at the Moscow Gorkom of first secretaries of raykoms and chairmen of executive committees of the capital's rayon soviets. There was a review of results of the report-back and election campaign in the city party organization and tasks in preparing for the 26th CPSU Congress. A speech was made at the conference by Comrade Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom.

CADRE POLICY MUST TAKE ACCOUNT OF PUBLIC OPINION

LD291635 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jan 81 p 1

[Editorial: "The Party Committee and Cadres"]

[Text] An indispensable condition of successful work in the new 5-year plan is the further raising of the standard of economic and cultural leadership. How can we ensure there are ideologically mature and skilled people with initiative able to carry along the collectives in every sector? These questions are the current focus of attention of oblast and kray party conferences and union republic party congresses. On the threshold of the 26th CPSU Congress, communists are thoroughly and comprehensively analyzing work with cadres.

During the 10th 5-Year Plan participation by leading cadres in economic and cultural building has considerably strengthened. Several forward-looking young people have been placed in key positions and weak links have been strengthened by competent specialists. And the greatest merit here is due to party committees which are skillfully and consistently implementing cadre policy.

The Leningradskiy and Lvovskiy Obkoms and the Kaunas Gorkom, for instance, where effective cadre reserves have been created, have accumulated valuable experience. Here workers' political, work and moral qualities are comprehensively appraised before promotion. In particular, Kaunas Gorkom makes skillful use of sociological research for this purpose, which enables working people's opinion of any particular leader to be taken into account. Many committees hold regular interviews with executives and listen to their reports at Bureau meetings, and schools are organized for enterprise directors where they learn how to conduct matters efficiently. All this, as delegates of party conferences and congresses note, produces good results.

In work with cadres, of course, we must not single out only one side or another. The selection and placement of people are both equally important. Nevertheless the key element is leaders' education. For appointing a person to the head of a collective is in essence simply the first step, just the beginning of work with a specialist--work which aspires to create a genuine commander of production, an organizer and educator of the masses. Many party committees interpret the work in this way. They contribute much work to the ideological and moral tempering of leaders and the cultivation of professionalism, initiative and other qualities which help the subject to fulfill his duty. This cause must be pursued even more persistently and, as the well-known CPSU Central Committee resolution on Udmurtskiy Obkom noted, strict observance of Leninist principles must be ensured.

Of course, the Leninist style can only genuinely be taught by someone who has himself mastered it to perfection. It is important for party committees to set an example of high organizational and principled qualities and a creative attitude to matters. As yet, judging from delegates' speeches at congresses and conferences, this has still not been achieved everywhere. In certain raykoms, gorkoms and even obkoms there is still little concern about achieving high end-results, and a ballyhoo is raised around obviously far-fetched innovations which distract executives from tackling the main tasks.

It happens that party organs embark on the path of excessive bureaucracy or of usurping the role of economic cadres by keeping too close tabs on them. This leads to a situation where workers stop thinking for themselves, fear making decisions and pass the buck to raykom, gorkom and obkom branch sections. Correct action is being taken in those party committees where the main emphasis is put not on tutorship over executives but on monitoring their activity, supporting reasonable initiative and strengthening executive discipline.

Trust and exactingness--these are the qualities on which educative work with cadres must be built. While encouraging creative search, apathy, mismanagement and attempts to conceal lack of skill or of the will to organize matters properly behind "objective" reasons must be more strictly investigated. However, as shown by facts from the report and election campaign and letters to PRAVDA, it is precisely exactingness which certain party organs are sometimes lacking. Instances of overreporting, deception, parochialism, and bureaucratism are by no means always given a principled appraisal. Quite often overworked leaders are entrusted with crucial new sectors. This is what happened, for instance, with V. Yakovlev, former chief of the Pskovmelioratsiha association, a man unfitted for a leaders' work and dishonest. It is clear that such concern about workers who have compromised themselves will do no good.

At the same time the haste with which executives are sometimes suspended at the first sign of negligence or punished severely for an unimportant lapse deserves condemnation. Sometimes a person cannot even find his feet before he is dismissed. In particular, at the backward Yuzhno-Dzhezkazganskiy pit there were five changes of director in a short space of time, and then a man who was a director there only 2 years ago was recently reappointed leader of this enterprise. The reasons for this "cadre merry-go-round" are explained to a large extent by the fact that, by all accounts, the obkom has only a poor knowledge of the workers and the real situation on the spot. Most often this is caused by poor communication with primary party organizations and a disregard for people's opinion.

It is precisely the communists of the enterprise and the collectives where any particular leader works who best see his strong and his weak sides and know the situation in the factory. The paramount duty of party committees is to rely more boldly in cadre policy on primary party organizations and labor collectives and to heighten their educative role. It is necessary to develop criticism and self-criticism in collectives, to create a healthy ideological and moral atmosphere in them and to promote in every possible way professional growth and political tempering of executives.

Every leader has a great responsibility, whether he leads a sovkhoz collective, a plant, a scientific center or a ministry. Party committees have a great role in selecting, placing and educating leading cadres. And the greater the attention that is paid at all levels to concern about creating comprehensively trained and ideologically and morally mature leaders, the greater will be our successes in communist building.

NATIONALITIES SOVIET CHAIRMAN WRITES ON EQUALITY

LD301210 Moscow TASS in English 0923 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] Moscow, 30 Jan, TASS--"Our reality itself refutes the fabrications of anti-communists about some 'political domination' by the Russian nation over other nations of the country, spread by bourgeois propaganda," writes Vitaliy Ruben, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities (one of the two chambers of the Soviet parliament).

Vitaliy Ruben writes in the journal POLITICHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIE that the principles of the voluntary unification of Soviet republics into a union state were further developed in the new Soviet Constitution of 1977. In line with the new Constitution of the USSR and the new constitutions of the union and autonomous republics, "the national statehood of the peoples was further developed. This is manifested primarily in wider possibilites for perfecting socialist democracy and the upsurge of the socio-political activites of working people of all nationalities." "It must be noted," the author points out, "that in the union and autonomous republics, the bodies of authority and administration take into account more thoroughly the national interests of the native nation and nationality as well as the interests of working people of all other nationalities."

The state system of the country is the guarantee of the equality of nations and nationalities of the USSR. The supreme body of state authority--the USSR Supreme Soviet--consists of two chambers enjoying equal rights--the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities. The Soviet of the Union is elected by constituencies with equal populations, while the Soviet of nationalities is elected on the basis of the following representation: 32 deputies from each union republic, 11 from each autonomous republic, five from each autonomous region, and one deputy from each autonomous area. Thus, the largest union republic, the Russian Federation, and, for instance, the smallest union republice in the Baltic region, Estonia, have an equal representation at the Soviet of Nationalities--32 deputies.

"Equality of the chambers of the Supreme Soviet is expressed in the equal right to initiate legislation in the Supreme Soviet and in the equal right to adopt laws," Ruben writes. "It is important that the Constitution stipulates that a law of the USSR is regarded adopted if the majority of the total number of deputies in each of the chambers of the Supreme Soviet voted for it."

Vitaliy Ruben points out that soviets of people's deputies constitute the basis of the brotherhood of Soviet peoples. They include representatives of more than a hundred nations and nationalities. The multi-national nature of bodies of authority in the centre and in provinces can be seen, for instance, from the fact that the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation has deputies of 42 nationalities, of Uzbekistan--19 nationalities, local soviets in the Ukraine have deputies of 62 nationalities, in Georgia--36, in Estonia--23. "Characteristically," the article says, "representatives of working people of many nationalities, not only the nation or nationality which gave its name to the national-state unit, are also sent to the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet by union and autonomous republics, autonomous regions and area." Vitaliy Ruben writes in conclusion that working people of all nationalities develop the system of state and public organziations and actively participate through them in managing the affairs of the society.

OPERATIONAL STAFF REVIEWS FARM MACHINERY SHORTAGES

LD291241 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 25 Jan 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Accelerating Deliveries; From the All-Union Operational Staff Session"]

[Text] The start of the spring fieldwork on the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes is approaching. The successful performance of this work will depend on the mobilization of all reserves both on the farms and at plants supplying equipment and spare parts. This was stated at a routine session of the All-Union Operational Staff for Material and Technical Supplies for Agriculture which was opened by L.I. Khitrun, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture.

In their speeches those taking part in the session noted that a number of enterprises of various departments and ministries are disrupting plans for deliveries of equipment essential to agriculture. Thus the Odessapochvomash Association, the Chirchikselmash and Uzbekselmash plants and other enterprises of the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building failed to fulfill the plans for deliveries of plows of various brands, cultivators, machinery for the application of mineral fertilizers, spray applicators, sprinklers, and other equipment to the kolkhozes and sovkhozes for 1980.

Supplies of trucks and trailers to the countryside from 1980 stocks have been disrupted. The blame here rests with enterprises of the Ministry of the Automotive Industry. The laggards include plants like the Stavropol truck trailer plant, the Dzhankoy machinery plant and others.

Throughout 1980 certain enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production lagged behind in delivering machinery and equipment for animal husbandry and fodder production. Despite frequent assurances from the leaders of this department that they would take appropriate steps, the state of affairs here has not improved. As a result agriculture failed to receive a considerable number of dung transporters, scraper devices, milking machines, steam generator boilers, incubators and other equipment. Moreover, enterprises under this department's jurisdiction fell into considerable arrears in their deliveries to rural areas of machinery for applying organic fertilizer, semimounted mowers, excavator-loaders, stack movers and balers.

One of the reasons for delays in the repair of agricultural equipment is shortage of spare parts. This occurred because in 1980 a number of enterprises under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, the Ministry of the Automotive Industry, the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production, the Ministry of Petroleum Refining and the Petrochemical Industry and other departments failed to fulfill their deliveries of them and allowed a considerable shortfall to occur in deliveries of scarce parts to rural areas. Among the enterprises in arrears the staff session named the Altay and Volgograd motor plants, the Pavlodar and Chelyabinsk tractor plants, the Kharkov Serp i Molot motor-building plant, the Likhachev automobile plant, the Kostroma Motordetal plant, the Avtouaz Production Association, the Yelgavselmash and Kovelselmash plants, and the Lyubertsy Production Association for the production of hay procurement machinery.

The session also examined other questions relating to agriculture's material and technical backup. Taking part in the session were executives of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR Gossnab and the USSR Committee for People's Control, and representatives of ministries and departments.

COSMOS 1242 LAUNCHED, FUNCTIONING NORMALLY

LD280826 Moscow TASS in English 0816 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] Moscow, 28 Jan, TASS--An artificial earth satellite Cosmos 1242 was launched in the USSR on Tuesday. The sputnik carries scientific equipment designed to continue the outer space exploration programme.

The sputnik was put into an orbit with the following parameters: the initial period of revolution--97.6 minutes, the maximum distance from the surface of the earth--684 kilometres, the minimum--635 kilometers, the inclination of the orbit--81.2 degrees. The equipment is functioning normally.

SALYUT-6 STATION ORBIT CORRECTED SUCCESSFULLY

LD291420 Moscow TASS in English 1405 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Moscow, 29 Jan, TASS--A TASS correspondent reports from Mission Control Centre: The scientific station Salyut-6 is successfully functioning on near-terrestrial orbit for 40 months. Today by noon Moscow time it had made 19,212 revolutions around the earth. At present the Salyut-6 station together with the transport ship Progress-12 are flying in the automatic mode of operation.

In accordance with the planned programme trials are being continued of the station's onboard systems and equipment in conditions of prolonged space flight.

The orbit was corrected on Wednesday at 20 hours Moscow time by means of the engine of the Progress-12 cargo ship.

The orbit of the complex now has the following parameters: maximum distance from the surface of the earth--359 kilometres, minimum distance--307 kilometres, period of revolution--90.9 minutes, inclination--51.64 degrees.

According to data of telemetric measurements the onboard systems of the Salyut-6--Progress-12 orbital complex are functioning normally. The Mission Control Centre is processing the incoming information.

'ROUNDTABLE' DISCUSSES SOLAR ENERGY DEVELOPMENT

LD271045 [Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian on 21 January publishes on page 11 under the headline "Solar Energy: Fashion and Necessity" a 2,500-word "roundtable" discussion between Academician N. Semenov, chairman of the USSR Academy of Sciences scientific council for the comprehensive problem of "seeking new ways of using solar energy"; Candidate of Chemical Sciences A. Kokorin, the council's scientific secretary; V. Dobrokhotov, chief of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology Power and Electrical Engineering Directorate; and A. Troitskiy, chief of the USSR Gosplan Power and Electrification Department. Chaired by A. Borodin, the discussion opens with a survey of the current stage of development of solar energy, noting that "solar energy cannot be regarded as the basic energy in the fuel and energy balance on the scale of the entire country in the foreseeable future" and that the high cost of solar energy at present precludes its extensive utilization. However, Semenov points out that "at a certain stage of man's scientific and technical development the use of solar energy becomes inevitable," and the discussion then turns to speculation about the future of solar energy and the development of the USSR's first solar power station in the Crimea. In conclusion Trotskiy notes that the use of solar energy in the national economy will depend on "the rate at which the economic indicators of power units are improved," while Kokorin emphasizes the need to pursue research along many different avenues.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON CIVIL DEFENSE WORK IN SCHOOLS

LD291147 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Jan 81 p 2

[Article by Lt Gen D. Mikhaylik, USSR deputy chief of civil defense, under the rubric "Civil Defense": "To Know and To Know How"]

[Text] Civil defense in our country pursues very humane and noble aims. It is designed to resolve the tasks--important to the state's vital activity--of defending the population against weapons of mass destruction and enhancing the operating stability of national economic installations under emergency conditions. Thanks to the concern of the party's Central Committee and the energetic activities of local party and soviet organs in this very important sector, the readiness of civil defense to resolve the tasks entrusted to it is constantly being enhanced.

In resolving the chief tasks of civil defense an important place is allocated to instructing the population, including student youth, in methods of protection against weapons of mass destruction. This instruction is carried out using diverse forms and methods in general educational schools and vocational and technical schools in the general system of primary military training. The civil defense collectives of key (model) general educational schools and vocational and technical schools have become vectors of what is new and progressive in the training and education of student youth. These exist in the Ukraine and Belorussia, in Lithuania and Georgia, in Moscow and Moskovskaya Oblast. Fruitful work to create these centers of progressive experience is being done in other republics and oblasts of the country.

Propaganda of civil defense knowledge at the No 42 secondary school in Lvov is worthy of attention. Here, through the efforts of the entire teaching collective headed by School Director I. Shvidkiy, high efficiency has been achieved in civil defense lessons. Under the leadership of military leader V. Savvin the senior pupils have equipped a civil defense room at the school, where there is a complete set of visual aids and technical training facilities. A training site has been constructed with the help of patrons, which makes it possible to rehearse the normatives envisaged for students. In consolidating civil defense skills extensive use is made of the "ready for labor and defense" [GTO] sports complex, a constituent part of which, as is known, is the "civil defense" section. In 1980 Army Gen A. Altunin, USSR chief of civil defense and USSR deputy minister of defense, awarded souvenir gifts and breast badges to a group of teachers and students at that school for active participation in propaganda of civil defense knowledge.

Civil defense training programs are successfully being mastered in Gomel's No 17 secondary school, Kishinev's No 3 secondary school, Leningrad's A. Sukhanov No 34 vocational and technical school and many others. Moscow's No 43 secondary school, whose director is Yu. Zavelskiy, has been awarded a diploma of honor for exemplary work in the civil defense sphere.

As is known, instruction of students in defense against weapons of mass destruction, unlike primary military training, is organized not only with senior pupils.

It begins in the second grade, where children acquire elementary knowledge and practical skills in using means of collective and individual protection. In subsequent years these skills are filled with new substance, and the number and complexity of questions being studied increase. Those secondary school leaders who are concerned about laying firm foundations of civil defense knowledge in the junior grades deserve all possible support.

Scientific-practical conferences on military-patriotic education and civil defense, which are conducted by organs of public and vocational and technical education in conjunction with civil defense organs, help to improve the training process in schools and vocational and technical colleges. They have been held in Latvia, Moldavia, Georgia, Moscow and many of the country's krays and oblasts and have helped to disseminate progressive experience and to arm the teaching staff with progressive methods of training students. The conferences have drawn up unified recommendations on the planning and methods of civil defense instruction, the holding of comprehensive project exercises and the improvement of the teaching material base.

When evaluating what has been achieved, we must not close our eyes to unresolved problems and substantial shortcomings in the teaching and propaganda of civil defense knowledge among students. Note should be taken, above all, of the weakness of the methodic training of certain military leaders and the insufficiently high level of specialized knowledge among teachers, particularly among fifth grade class leaders. In certain schools proper attention is not devoted to the holding of civil defense lessons, and the time spent studying the program is arbitrarily reduced. As a result, the students do not acquire the necessary sum of knowledge and practical skills relating to the use of means of collective and individual protection and the action to be taken on civil defense notification signals.

In the current academic year, for example, in the Turkmen and Georgian SSR's, Tyumenskaya Oblast and other RSFSR oblasts many fifth grade class leaders began the academic year without preliminary training on civil defense courses. The work of methodic formations of schools' military leaders in the "civil defense" section also requires considerable improvement. In Bryanskaya, Yaroslavskaya, Belgorodskaya and other oblasts insufficiently energetic work is being done to set up key schools and vocational and technical colleges for civil defense.

These shortcomings have been made possible because individual school and vocational and technical school leaders delve poorly into questions associated with the organization of the civil defense teaching process and view them in isolation from primary military training. Over the past 3 years, for example, S. Blinov, director of Nakhodka's No 18 city vocational and technical school, has not visited a single civil defense lesson and takes a formal approach to the execution of his duties as civil defense chief at an educational institution. During the many years of his activities civil defense problems have not once been raised for discussion at the teachers council.

Unfortunately, full use is not made of the potential of extramural work when teaching protection against weapons of mass destruction: the holding of training sessions and competitions, the attainment of normatives of the GTO all-union sports complex, participation in the "Zarnitsa" and "Orlenok" military-sports games and in civil defense exercises, and the holding of competition reviews, quizzes, Olympiads and civil defense days. The value of these forms of work lies, above all, in the fact that they give students an interest in studying means and methods of protection against weapons of mass destruction.

In the interests of improving the quality of instruction and of the moral and psychological training of senior-grade pupils it is advisable to make better use of the teaching-material base that has been created in plants, factories and other enterprises. The holding of practical lessons on their basis will make it possible better to familiarize students with the civil defense measures being implemented at national economic projects.

The ensuring of closer unity between instruction and education and of the indissoluble link between organizational work and propaganda is of great significance in further improving the instruction of students and in their mastering of knowledge and skills relating to protection against weapons of mass destruction. This demand may be expressed with this formula--to know and to know how. It is a question of the students' knowledge of civil defense questions and of their ability to utilize that knowledge in practice.

By doing systematic military-patriotic work and participating in the civil defense instruction of student youth, organs of public and vocational and technical education and civil defense organs are making a weighty contribution to the cause of strengthening the country's defense capability and fostering devoted defenders of the motherland and of socialism's gains.